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ASSEMBLY OF EXILES FORMED IN BUENOS AIRES

PY171910 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1450 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Sep (DYN) -- Paraguayan, Chilean, and Uruguayan politicians have created in Argentina the Assembly of Latin American Exiles. This organization will struggle for the strengthening of democracy and it supports the pope's proposal as a way of solving the Argentine-Chilean conflict over the Beagle Channel.

The inauguration ceremony, held at the office of the Radical Committee in the 28th district of this capital, was attended by Susanna Ferreira Aldunate, the wife of the Uruguayan Blanco Party leader; Epifanio Mendez Fleitas of the dissident sector of the Paraguayan Colorado Party and Domingo Laino of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party; Hector Eyzaguirre, representing the parties opposing the Chilean military regime; Horacio Ravena, human rights secretary of the Argentine Foreign Ministry; and others.

At the meeting a debate was held presided over by Deputy Guillermo Sarquis of the Radical Civic Union. During the debate, each of the political leaders explained before about 200 exiles the current problems of his country.

The first statement to be issued by the Assembly asserts that "the presence of totalitarian regimes in some American countries is a latent danger to the normal development of democratic institutions in the rest of the countries." It says that "we have, therefore, called for cooperation with the struggle of all our brother peoples to free themselves from oppression" and "to put an end to the national security doctrine, which leads to segregation and misery."

The document then rejects "the various methods used to destroy the native cultures" and calls for "support for the struggle of the Indian communities for their just claims."

In conclusion, the Assembly of Paraguayan, Chilean, and Uruguayan politicians stated that it will support the pope's proposal, because "it is a viable way" to solve "the age-old border problem between the two brother countries" and "to remove the danger of a military conflict."

ANDEAN PACT REVEALS DROP IN FOOD SUPPLY

PY191819 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2141 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Lima, 18 Sep (EFE) -- An Andean Pact report released here today points out that nourishment and food production in Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, and Venezuela are experiencing a serious situation, which the report classified as alarming.

According to the report, cereal production, particularly that of wheat, is tending to disappear, and it adds that "never before have we been working so hard to obtain a guaranteed subregional food supply system in the shortest possible time and in the best possible way."

The report says that the per capita annual consumption of wheat in the region is estimated at 81 kg, while the internationally recommended minimum is 91 kg. The annual per capita consumption of milk is 85 liters in comparison with the 120 liters that has been recommended, and the consumption of oil and fats is 12 kg in comparison to the recommended 16 kg.

Many other deficiencies can be added, thus showing that of the 11.5 million children less than 5 years old in the region, 49 percent of them suffer from malnutrition, which is a euphemism for hunger.

The report shows that the exodus of rural peasants to the cities to seek larger incomes will continue as long as the unfair salary proportion of three to one between an urban and a rural worker exists. An urban worker's average annual income is \$1,400 in comparison to a rural worker's \$500, according to data from the beginning of the current decade.

Owing to these circumstances and to the tendency toward industrialization, which is theoretically, at least, being corrected by the Pact, the farming sector remains relatively unimportant within the structure of the region's GDP, accounting for only 16 percent of it.

If these tendencies continue, agricultural imports in the Andean countries will double in volume compared to 1980, and by the end of the century they will be equivalent to \$5.3 billion annually, which will cause a serious foreign currency drain.

Food demand grew by 4.2 percent in the last decade, while the growth of production hardly reached 2.1 percent; in other words, only 50 percent of what was required.

The per capita availability of food remains at the same standstill levels of 1970, and there has been a great recession in the production of certain foodstuffs. For example the per capita production of corn between 1966 and 1981 decreased from 48.8 to 31.2 kg, and the production of wheat is tending to disappear, decreasing from 7.4 to 3.4 kg during the same period.

It was also noted that the Andean consumer tends to buy more imported products than local ones, particularly milk, oil, and fats, which strengthens the dependency of a foreign food supply.

The report says that "this is the scope of the Andean challenge," and it suggests measures to be taken to meet it and to "try to obtain a larger guaranteed subregional food supply by means of actions that will enable the Andean countries to protect themselves from running out of foodstuffs."

ALFONSSIN GOES TO BOLIVIA FOR TALKS WITH SILES

PY191302 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1111 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 19 Sep (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin this morning departed for the Bolivian city of Tarija, where he will have a private meeting with Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo.

The presidential plane departed from the military sector of the metropolitan airport at 0755. Alfonsin is being accompanied by an official entourage. President Alfonsin's plane is scheduled to arrive at 1000 Bolivian time at the Oriel Plaza Lea Airport, where the two chiefs of state will meet.

Returns, Resumes Duties

PY200137 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0057 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 19 Sep (TELAM) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin returned from Tarija, Bolivia, at 2120 tonight and immediately resumed his presidential duties which he had delegated to Vice President Victor Martinez yesterday. Alfonsin arrived at Jorge Newbery Metropolitan Airport on board the Tango-2 presidential plane and was welcomed by Vice President Victor Martinez at the military base of the airport.

URUGUAYAN BROAD FRONT'S SEREGNI ARRIVES

PY181839 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1750 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Sep (NA) -- Liber Seregni, the proscribed Uruguayan politician, arrived here this afternoon and tonight he will be received by President Raul Alfonsin. The Broad Front leader will meet tomorrow with the leadership of the General Labor Confederation and he will also give a press conference.

Dines With President

PY190350 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0130 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Sep (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin tonight feted with a dinner at the Los Olivos presidential residence the leader of the Uruguayan Broad Front Coalition General Liber Seregni, who arrived in Buenos Aires from Montevideo this afternoon. Seregni arrived at the Los Olivos residence at 2130 and met with Alfonsin to discuss subjects related to the situation prevailing in both countries and to the relations among Latin American nations.

This information was disclosed by a government spokesman because journalists were not allowed in the presidential residence although permission had been granted to cameramen and photographers to take pictures before the meeting. The information added that Alfonsin and Seregni talked about the general situation of Latin American nations and their relations with the United States and the European powers. The talks continued throughout the private dinner which the Argentine president held for the Broad Front leader.

PARAGUAYAN PARTY LEADER ON POLITICAL SITUATION

PY181843 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Domingo Laino, first vice president of the Paraguayan Authentic Radical Liberal Party, visited our station today. This is what he said about the Paraguayan situation:

[Begin Laino recording] I think that Stressner has created the worst state of terror in Latin America and even in the world. I visited Europe a short time ago and I came across four Paraguayans who were afraid of each other because of the secret services Stroessner has throughout the world. [end recording]

[Mr Laino also commented on the Argentine politicians who have greeted General Stroessner.

[Begin Laino recording] [Words indistinct] Argentine politicians who, regardless of their ideologies, have participated in free elections and believe in democracy [words indistinct] shaken hands with General Stroessner, because (?undoubtedly) Stroessner has done a lot of harm not only to the Paraguayan people but also to democracy and to all the values that should be (?preserved) in Latin America. Stroessner is a dangerous person and I think he is also dangerous for Argentine democracy, which is confronting economic and financial problems as a result, I think, of the government's refusal to yield to usurious international financial organizations. It must be remembered that Stroessner has been the pivot for several crimes, such as the one committed by Chilean citizen [words indistinct] Michael Townley, who murdered Letelier in Washington. [end recording]

DEPUTY CITED ON PAPERS IMPOUNDED IN ITALO CASE

PY182254 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 16 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] (NA) -- A member of the lower house committee investigating the 1979 state purchase of the Italo-Argentina Electric Power Company yesterday denied documents relating to human rights violations by the former military regime were found among papers impounded from the law offices of former government official Guillermo Klein. Justicialist Deputy Hector Basualdo told the Columna Political programme on Radio Continental nothing relating to left-wing repression was among the papers taken during the controversial raid on Klein's offices earlier this month. But Basualdo described the offices as the "intelligence centre of those who still have great power in the economic situation and have connections with the multinationals who run the country's economy." It was they also who "turned the Armed Forces institutions into something opposed to the nation," Basualdo said. He added, however, the Klein papers included "original national documents, the possession of which alone is a crime." He did not elaborate. But he would not confirm or deny reports the documents included an alleged agreement between former Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz and a group of British companies on a project for the shared sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands and the joint exploitation of their oil reserves. Nor would he say whether they included a report on the logistic situation of the Armed Forces prior to the Malvinas war because "the working methodology of the committee tries to avoid being spectacular." Basualdo said the committee would continue its investigation into the Italo case because it was a "fundamental question." He described the looming clash with the judiciary over the committee's powers to carry out raids as a manoeuvre by the enemies of the nation. He added: "Now they are trying to play down the attack for the investigation not to continue, as well as to degenerate the image of a deputy of the nation."

Meanwhile, the former head of the National Administrative Investigations Board during the 1973-1976 Peronist government, Edgar Saa, who in 1977 said a 1961 contract between the Italo and the state should be cancelled, yesterday claimed he had received threats against his life and those of his grandchildren. A federal judge last week ordered the lower house committee to hold the papers taken from Klein's office until he could have a look at them and check whether they included a report on the Italo stolen from Saa's office five years ago. Saa said he had received several threats but they "don't frighten me and I shall continue fighting for freedom and Argentina's interests."

ARGENTINE PRESIDENT ALFONSIN PAYS 1-DAY VISIT

Arrival in Tarija

PY191449 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1436 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Tarija, Bolivia, 19 Sep (TELAM) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin arrived just before 1000 local time (1100 Argentine time) at this city's airport, thus beginning a 7-hour visit to this country. He was met at the airport by his Bolivian colleague, Hernan Siles Zuazo, and the vice president of this country, Jaime Paz Zamora.

Meets With Siles

PY200336 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2200 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Tarija, 19 Sep (TELAM) -- The presidents of Argentina and Bolivia, Raul Alfonsin and Hernan Siles Zuazo, respectively, today agreed that it is necessary to eradicate the traditional causes for Latin America's dependency which has been increased by financial speculation. They did so at the fourth meeting which the two presidents have had in the past 10 months.

At the end of today's meeting, Alfonsin and Siles Zuazo expressed confidence that just and feasible solutions will be found to permit a true recovery of the economies of the two nations within a framework of greater international solidarity and understanding. They also stressed that "democracy which prevails in our two countries and is daily spreading throughout Latin America has made it clear to us that we must join our efforts to defend the freedoms we have recovered and to increase our effectiveness in the struggle against the current crisis." The two presidents reviewed the sensitive international situation and emphasized the need to make an earnest effort to bring about a concrete integration of Latin American nations.

Siles Zuazo said that oppression is the standing rule of neocolonialism just as the standing rule of our nations is to struggle for their freedom. The Bolivian president agreed with Alfonsin that concrete solidarity and mutual support is necessary to "allow us to overcome the present crisis and save democracy." Siles Zuazo also said that the governments of Bolivia and Argentina are linked through their democratic ideals and their desire for a system based on peace, freedom, and social justice.

This afternoon Alfonsin and Siles Zuazo held talks at the hotel run by the Tarija Prefecture. They discussed regional issues, Latin American problems, and the role this continent plays in the world. Alfonsin and Siles Zuazo stressed that there are projects of interest to both countries -- development and cooperation projects aimed at strengthening peace, integration, and a rational utilization of the vast resources of the two nations.

Report on Siles Speech

PY191911 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The constitutional presidents of Bolivia and Argentina today at 1100 began their third meeting as part of the ceremony celebrating the 200th birth anniversary of Bolivian hero Jose Eustaquio Mendez.

The Bolivian and Argentine presidents, who this morning arrived in Tarija from La Paz and Buenos Aires, respectively, were accompanied by government delegations that are going to work until 1600. Upon his arrival in Tarija, the Argentine president was given the key to the city and declared an official guest. Speeches were then delivered by the mayor of Tarija and Presidents Hernan Siles Zuazo and Raul Alfonsin.

Radio Illimani, in a linkup with Radio Luis de Fuentes of Tarija, broadcast this morning's events and will carry live the press conference scheduled for 1600 in the prefecture palace. In his speech, the Bolivian president recalled the historic events which took place in the early part of the last century when the guerrilla groups carried out their struggle for independence from Spain, a country that looted the national wealth and killed scores of Indians and Creoles with its forced labor. The Spanish were forced out of these lands in the early decades of the 1800's. The Bolivian president also recalled the struggle carried out by groups headed by Mendez and the Argentine patriot Guemes, who organized irregular groups to stop the Spanish Armies south of Tarija and northern Argentina.

The president's speech was heard by the nation with some difficulty due to transmission problems from Tarija, a city located 1,500 km south of the capital.

Report on Alfonsin Speech

PY191622 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1453 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Tarija, Bolivia, 19 Sep (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin has stressed here that the democracy that reigns in Argentina and Bolivia is advancing day-by-day in Latin America, and he also stated that we must join our efforts to defend the freedom that has been recovered (?and make) our struggle to overcome the current crisis more efficient.

During the ceremony honoring Jose Eustaquio Mendez, who fought with Guemes against the Spanish royalists, the Argentine chief of state, together with Hernan Siles Zuazo, pointed out the advances that have been achieved since the Consensus of Cartagena was reached to demonstrate that the debts of our countries are basically a political problem, not merely a technical one. President Alfonsin stated the following:

"I am very pleased to be here with you in Tarija, a city that has close historic, geographic, and cultural ties with Argentina. The vicissitudes of our people's liberating struggle led to the consolidation of independent nations in a new and promising continent. Now more than ever we feel like members of a single family with the same ideals, problems, and interests.

"This liberating struggle, which was deeply embedded in the people of Tarija, forged the personality of Colonel Jose Eustaquio Mendez. Today on the 200th anniversary of his birth, Argentines and Bolivians find themselves in brotherhood under democracy, a situation that we should cherish in its true historic and political dimensions. This is so not only because the democratic system is the only one through which we can achieve effective and consistent development on the basis of respect for the people's dignity, but also because through its consolidation, feasible long-range policies can be implemented.

"In this sense democracy is also the necessary element to ensure peace and cooperation in the region.

"It is historically very important to the Argentine people and Government that Bolivia and Argentina now share the same ideals and have decided to cooperate on the basis of the common objective of achieving the well-being and happiness of their peoples. Therefore, I believe that this is the appropriate occasion to review the serious problems affecting our countries, because they are also the problems of Latin America.

"We are now bearing the consequences of a profound crisis that affects all of us and has become the greatest challenge in recent decades in Latin America. The burdensome debts of our countries and the heavy burdens imposed on us to obtain international credits are the greatest conditioning factors for regional economic development. Our position on this point should be to try to strengthen the situation of the region in the treatment of the foreign debt problem and to help remove from Latin America the traditional causes of economic dependency, which are now being worsened by financial speculation. We hope to be able to find just and feasible solutions for the real recovery of our economies within a framework of solidarity and international understanding. We have made great progress since the Consensus of Cartagena was reached by asserting to the world, especially to our creditors, that our countries' debts are basically a political and not merely a technical problem

"The democracy governing our countries, a democracy that is growing in Latin America, has made us understand that we must join our efforts to defend this recovered freedom and to make more effective our struggle to overcome the current crisis.

"The weak international situation to which we have briefly referred is forcing us to undertake an integration effort that must be expressed in concrete terms among all the Latin American countries.

"Regarding Bolivia and Argentina, there are many common projects that unite both nations in their common vocation of cooperation, development, peace, and integration, and in the rational exploitation of their immense resources and potentials. Therefore, I particularly want to refer to the work done by a group of Argentine and Bolivian experts to determine the projects that will allow the integral exploitation of the hydraulic resources of the Bermejo River higher basin. Once achieved, those projects, which studies have concluded are of great importance, will bring great benefits to the towns in that region, either in terms of irrigation systems, hydroelectric energy, navigation, or for environmental preservation.

"Therefore, this region of incomparable beauty and of many natural resources, adding the positive application of technological progress, together with fruitful work and creative imagination, will ensure a status of living in harmony with the needs of the people of this region.

"I believe that it is appropriate on this occasion to reiterate Argentina's interest in this joint project and to express the intention of my government to ensure the earliest implementation of those studies. I also want to reiterate Argentina's decision to participate in the Cotagaita-San Juan del Oro integral development farming project, which with the support of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, will affect an area of nearly 12,000 square km bordering Argentina's Jujuy Province. The development of this area will improve the income and the lifestyle of its peasants, directly benefitting nearly 5,500 families.

"Another topic that is very important within the framework of Argentine-Bolivian cooperation and regional cooperation is that of reestablishing a hydraulic alert operations center in Tarija. This center will operate in cooperation with the center that is located in Buenos Aires. The objective of these installations is to be able to obtain data on the water flow in the basins of the Pilcomayo and Bermejo Rivers that will help to forecast the periodic floods in the region, which are a real scourge for its population due to the tragic social, economic, and sanitary consequences.

Therefore, for me it is a personal satisfaction that the Tarija Act will be signed today.

"I also wish to mention, and express my thanks for, the significant cooperation and willingness of Bolivia in the work that is being carried out to extend the usefulness of the dam on the Itiyuro River, located in Salta Province.

"I am particularly honored to observe today that the important project of integration between Argentina and Bolivia has once again taken a step forward with the microwave link between Tarija and Campo Duran. I feel a very deep personal satisfaction with the symbolic dedication of the link between the national telecommunications networks of Bolivia and Argentina that as of today will begin to operate experimentally until it becomes fully operational in the near future.

"Our countries can once again walk the path of development and it is necessary that this development be carried out with solidarity. Therefore, Argentina will contribute to financing the irrigation project of the San Jacinto Dam, an important undertaking, the first stage of which is already underway, and once it is fully completed, it will produce electricity and permit the planting of crops on a 4,500-hectare area, the planting of trees in eroded areas, and the development of a fishing industry and tourism in the area.

"The final implementation and the setting in motion of these and other projects of interest to the two countries will obviously demand tremendous efforts from our governments and a considerable amount of confidence and faith to overcome the current critical situation. I believe that all this will be possible only through this climate of democracy, liberty, and justice, which are the sole guarantees for the steady material and spiritual development of our peoples.

"I believe that Bolivia and Argentina are effectively united and that this unity will not be broken under any circumstances. We are united by geography and by feelings. When we Argentines think of brotherly countries, we especially include Bolivia in this category.

"Bolivia epitomizes the ideals of San Martin and Bolivar regarding the unity and future of Latin American countries.

"The history of Bolivia is not a mere chronology of despair and fatalism, but a lesson in faith. Under such a difficult situation that fearful people would have believed to be impossible, Bolivia is building its democracy. It has several times tasted the bitter recipe for liberating itself from authoritarianism; it simply wants to live in freedom, to be part of Latin America, to be respected by the powerful, and to guarantee the dignity and the material living conditions of its inhabitants.

"Therefore, I call upon all men of goodwill of this noble American land to help consolidate democracy in our continent by enriching their contribution in their fruitful work, in their cultural and regional differences, in their creative imagination, and with their active participation to turn the dreams of all those men and women who gave their lives during the independence movement we are remembering with emotion today into a tangible reality."

FIGUEIREDO ADDRESSES NATION ON CAMPAIGN

PY200210 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2301 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo's speech to the nation; date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Brazilians: Our nation has entered a decisive period for the final consolidation of our democracy. About 1 month ago, the party conventions elected their candidates for the presidential succession. We are now witnessing the electoral campaigns that are aimed at winning the majority of votes at the Electoral College on 15 January 1985.

Democracy calls for a highly generous spirit that should serve to control personal ambitions, to subordinate one's own political ambitions to the higher interests of the party, to let national objectives prevail over individual emotions and regional interests, to overcome disagreements, and to respect the will of the majority both at the party and the national level.

The representatives that we Brazilians elected in 1982 will meet at the Electoral College on 15 January 1985 and will freely and sovereignly choose my successor.

Just as I guaranteed that those elected in 1982 would take over, I will guarantee that the right to vote at the Electoral College will not be curtailed by either pressure or illegal coercion. I am sure that the Electoral College members will make their decision on the basis of the ideas, aims, platforms, and programs of each candidate. The nation expects and the Electoral College requires that the succession debate concentrate on the analysis of the formulation that each candidate makes of his ideas, aims, and platforms.

I want to reiterate here that Electoral College members will make their decision on the basis of the ideas and platforms of each candidate. Being aware of what the candidates' ideas and platforms are, all of us Brazilians will pass judgment on whether the decision was good or bad.

This is a time of crisis, of change. Nobody can fail to realize that the crisis has affected the entire world. I am sure that democracy is the process through which we must solve our problems. There is no salvation outside democracy. Our commitment to total democracy demands an intransigent search for perfecting the system. Only with rational methods and clearly defined principles will it be possible to attain perfection.

Everybody has witnessed that I have respected these principles during my presidential term, particularly during the 1982 electoral campaign. I have always tried to channel political support and strengthen ties exclusively on the basis of ideological coincidence, common political goals, and the commonly defended democratic and social principles in which I believe both for government action and for social coexistence.

My fellow party members have always returned to me the same loyalty that I have devoted to them. I have always expected that my adversaries will treat me as respectfully as I treat them.

Therefore, I refuse to passively witness this recent distressing threat of violating these rules of political behavior. I condemn the (?massive), flagrant, and abusive use of state resources for the promotion of rallies that are sponsored with the deliberate objective of coercing the Electoral College, as happened during a recent rally in Goiania.

The ostentatious presence of underground organizations that defend ideologies that are incompatible with our juridical system in such political rallies violates the Constitution. We cannot tolerate this.

The demagogic disrespect for rulers has tarnished and debased our customs and our attributes of a civilized nation. Criticism of rulers must be restricted by the rules of civility and courtesy. Disrespect for such rules harms not the persons who are the target of the criticism, but the institutions, destroys the principle of authority, and disturbs normal democratic coexistence. I am sure that I have interpreted the feelings of an immense majority of Brazilians who also condemn this escalation of negative criticism.

I hope the presidential succession campaign will introduce new elements, from the viewpoint of both content and method, so that it may strengthen democratic institutions and make them more stable.

This is the time to build our future, doing away with political attitudes that have already been overcome.

I call upon all citizens, particularly those who participate in the formulation, dissemination, and defense of political campaigns, to respect this commitment to public order. They will thus contribute to the normal development of the constitutional ritual, thus also contributing to the peaceful and orderly completion of the opening that I swore to implement. Thank you very much.

MALUF'S CHANCES IN ELECTION CAMPAIGN DIMINISHING

WA200942 Rome IPS in English 18 Sep 84

[By Arnaldo Cesar]

[Text] Brasilia, Sept. 18 (IPS) -- Brazil's military-led government has known all along that its presidential candidate, the wealthy Paulo Salim Maluf, was facing an uphill struggle to become the country's next president. Indeed, his nomination at last month's convention of the ruling Social Democratic Party (PDS) sparked large defections from the PDS, and buoyed opposition hopes of capturing the presidency. But Maluf's aides appear to be in further disarray, and many believe the campaign is in serious trouble. Opinion polls show overwhelming popular opposition to the Maluf candidacy. "In no place in the world has a politician without any popular support been able to govern," ruling party congressional leader Nelson Marchezan said recently. "If Maluf does not improve his image, he runs the risk of losing [the presidency] even if he is elected by the Electoral College."

In contrast, the opposition candidate, Tancredo Neves, has drawn large crowds at public rallies and has shown growing confidence of capturing a majority of the 686-member Electoral College in January 1985.

Whoever wins that vote will become Brazil's first civilian president in 20 years, but also will have to deal with an economy in critical condition, with a \$100 billion foreign debt.

President Joao Baptista Figueiredo, who has never been optimistic about Maluf's chances, was shocked five days ago when he received a hostile reception during ceremonies to open a new road in the eastern state of Rondonia. Every time he mentioned Maluf or the ruling party's presidential hopes, the crowd hissed, booed and shouted him down. President Figueiredo had to cut short his speech. A day later, a Neves rally in Goiania, capital of Goias State, drew an estimated 400,000 people. Morale in the ruling party is low, according to party officials and federal deputies. "When I say I am a Malufista, they want to attack me," PDS Congressman Bento Porto confessed to reporters recently. Maluf's campaign officials hoped that following the party convention in August, the candidate's political fortunes would begin to rise. The opposite appears to be happening.

Under Brazil's current electoral laws, the next president will be chosen by the Electoral College, where, in theory, the ruling party should have a 36-seat majority. But following defections in the PDS, including that of Vice President Aureliano Chaves, Neves is now the odds-on favorite.

Maluf met this past weekend with Figueiredo in the president's home to discuss the campaign, and official sources said he assured him of victory in January -- an assurance the president reportedly greeted with great skepticism. The ruling party's strategy is to put maximum pressure on members of the College. Critics charge Maluf with attempting to use his considerable wealth to influence the January vote.

Maluf is trying to focus on the age of the 75-year-old Neves, and to discredit the opposition's campaign by noting that leftist political parties support it. He has also campaigned among military officials, who, he has warned, could be forced out if Neves becomes president. The question Brazil's military must ponder is whether it wants a president who commands popular support, though he is from the opposition, or whether it wants a PDS executive who from the day he assumes office, is sure to be very isolated. The thinking of the Armed Forces is key in this Latin American giant. The military has dominated the political scene since it ended democracy here in 1964, overthrowing the elected government of President Joao Goulart.

BRIEFS

FIRST ENVOY TO IRAN -- The first Brazilian ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran today presented a copy of his credentials to Mr Velayati, the minister of foreign affairs. In this meeting he expressed the desire of his country to expand relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran and to form a joint economic committee between the two countries. He also submitted a message by the foreign minister of Brazil to Mr Velayati. [Excerpt] [Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 18 Sep 84 LD]

YELLOW FEVER ERADICATED -- According to Clodoveu de Azevedo, Health Ministry regional delegate, during the past 3 years not a single case of yellow fever has been detected in Goias State. According to Azevedo, the eradication of yellow fever has been possible thanks to the systematic vaccination of people who are vulnerable to the disease in this state. [Summary] [Brazilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 12 Sep 84 PY]

PINOCHET URGES SUPPORTERS TO JOIN FORCES

PY200053 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2327 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 19 Sep (EFE) -- Chilean President Augusto Pinochet today asked "all government supporters to join forces to attain our supreme objectives."

Answering the greetings of the ministers who came to congratulate him on the day of the Glories of the Army, Pinochet said that "it is necessary to maintain the iron unity of the military government" in view of the communist onslaught.

According to General Pinochet, all those citizens "who respect the Constitution, who are decidedly anti-Marxist, who recognize the constitutional government and the fact that this government is doing its best to restore full democracy in a peaceful and gradual manner" should join forces in a single front.

General Pinochet, who today presided over a military parade of some 10,000 Army, Navy, and Air Force troops, also said that the government "will pay heed to the citizens' outcry for order and public security and will restore, at whatever cost, the normal development of national activities."

Speaking about the political opening, Pinochet stated that "a year ago, in the conviction that the Armed Forces and the forces of order were only temporarily in charge of national recovery, decisive steps were taken to strengthen the political institutions set forth in the 1980 Constitution." He added: "However, I have repeatedly and publicly denounced that the communist onslaught has taken advantage of the above-mentioned political elbowroom to carry out its violent plan aimed at overthrowing the government."

Justice Minister Hugo Rosende, who spoke on behalf of the cabinet at the ceremony, said that "foreign enemies and domestic adversaries are mistaken when they believe that the Army can be made to foresake the nation." Rosende added that "equally pointless will be the efforts to antagonize Army and courts toward each other and to weaken the performance and spirit of the members of the Armed Forces." He said: "We cannot understand how the civilians can survive without an army; it can only lead to the destruction of the nation."

Praises Army

PY200224 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2344 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 19 Sep (TELAM-ANSA-EFE) -- On the occasion of the day of the Glories of the Army, President Augusto Pinochet urged the Army to continue carrying out the mission which "Chile and its history have entrusted to us."

Meanwhile, political and labor opponents have harshly scored the threats and attacks which ultraright-wing groups linked to the regime have been hurling at civilian opposition leaders.

Pinochet's speech, broadcast by the official radio network, urged the soldiers to confirm their oath of honor to follow the course outlined for them. Pinochet also expressed his absolute conviction that "we will meet our responsibility of paving the way for the future of our country."

After saying that "the Chilean Army is a staunch champion of our sovereignty and of the most noble values of our republican lifestyle," and describing it further as the cornerstone of our national way of life and a faithful guardian of the moral and legal standards of the Chilean people," Pinochet paid homage to the soldiers who fell on 11 September 1973 during the coup which brought him to power after the overthrow and killing Socialist President Salvador Allende.

"Professionalism, dedication, and faith in the values which have made us a great Army will also help us attain the objective of leaving to our children a free and sovereign nation," the president concluded. Later he presided over a military parade which closed the celebration of Chilean independence.

Meanwhile, the opposition harshly scored the attacks which progovernment ultra-right-wing groups recently launched against civilians who oppose Pinochet's military regime. Julio Subercaseau of the Republican Party, has stated that the government is trying to frighten the opposition, mainly because it is afraid of a new call for a popular protest and also because it fears that the opposition could spread into sectors which so far the government has believed to be its own.

Andres Zaldivar, president of the World Union of Christian Democrats, has said that these attacks against individuals are reprehensible from any point of view and do nothing to help reestablish coexistence within the nation.

The opposition political leaders were not the only ones to criticize the military regime. People such as Javier Leturia, a leader of the progovernment Independent Democratic Union (UDI), also condemn offenses such as the throwing of excrement at Zaldivar. Leturia categorically stated that "this type of offense merely proves how cowardly and low the people who engage in them are."

OPPOSITION LEADERS SCORE NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES

PY190320 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2025 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Santiago, 18 Sep (TELAM-EFE-LATIN REUTER) -- While the Chilean Government is getting ready to enact a number of drastic economic measures based on a sharp devaluation of the Chilean peso, the opposition has been making severe criticisms against the measures announced on 17 September by Finance Minister Luis Escobar, which it has labeled as the beginning of an economic disaster.

Jorge Lavandero, former Christian Democratic senator and president of the opposition group, National Development Project, has made the harshest statement against the measures announced by Escobar. He firmly rejected these measures, which include a 23.56 percent devaluation of the peso vis-a-vis the U.S. dollar and the hike of custom taxes to the highest possible level of 35 percent. The objective of these measures is to offset the loss stemming from the drop of copper prices and the high interest rates which the country must pay on its foreign debt.

Lavandero said that over the last 10 years the average Latin American growth rate was 3.5 percent while Chile has a negative growth rate of 0.9 percent. Although recession has affected all countries, it has been especially hard on Chile because of the gross policy mistakes of the Chicago boys.

Enrique Krauss, former economy minister under Eduardo Frei's Christian Democratic administration, also criticized the economic measures which he said would worsen the economic crisis the country is experiencing. Krauss added: No effort is made to bring about a reactivation as far as increasing employment goes, and unemployment is the worst part of the crisis.

BETANCUR, DUARTE EXCHANGE GREETINGS AT AIRPORT

PA200 47 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0107 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Bogota, 19 Sep (EFE) -- The Salvadoran president, Jose Napoleon Duarte, said today in Bogota that he has come to "learn about peace," in reply to the welcoming message by Colombian chief of state Belisario Betancur.

"I realize I cannot transplant whatever I may learn here to my country; but, there is one thing I can learn and that is the will to fight," Durate told Betancur, and added, "I have the same determination you have, Mr President."

Duarte, who arrived in Bogota at 2215 GMT today from Venezuela, expressed his gratitude for "the warm welcome" afforded him by President Betancur at the "Catam" airport.

The two chiefs of state referred to the pacification process underway in Central America by the Contadora Group and the process underway in Colombia with the truce and cease-fire agreements signed by Betancur and the guerrilla groups.

"I have come to see what is happening in Colombia, in this land that has suffered so much and which is possibly already on the path to peace, that path which my country also wants to travel," the Salvadoran chief of state said.

Duarte added that "we see that you have made progress and we envy you. I envy you because I also want to lead my people on that path. I know it is difficult and hard; I know it is a day-to-day struggle."

The Colombian president told Duarte that "you are coming closer to the bitter reality of the Latin American peoples, a reality that really afflicts both our peoples."

Betancur added that "these people are afflicted with a number of difficulties due largely to external reasons alien to the Latin American, Central American and Caribbean region, which make it more and more difficult to resolve this dilemma."

However, Betancur noted, "It is good that there is a God and that we have a great ability to overcome this unpleasant reality. That is the persistence, determination, ruggedness, and the makeup of our people, the Latin American spirit, which is conscientiously evidenced in El Salvador, in Venezuela from where you have just arrived, and in Colombia."

The Colombian president also pointed out that "you come to Colombia at a time in which illustrious former chiefs of state from the five continents are meeting here to search for a solution to the burden afflicting our countries which, as we all know, is "nothing but the high debt of all countries of the Latin American, Central American, and Caribbean area."

Betancur said that this debt, "as I have already told you, is due to high interest rates and to the fact that the terms of exchange have not corresponded to the aspirations and justice of our peoples."

Regarding peace, the Colombian president said that "you come at a time in which Colombians are walking a path that is not a part of our education and that does not set up exportable patterns of behavior, but which seeks to bring us closer to that precious goal of peace."

"You come, Mr President, at a shining moment for the Colombian fatherland which, after all, is, with your country, one and the same fatherland, the Latin American fatherland."

Finally, Betancur noted: "Welcome, Mr President, and receive the warm greetings from Colombia, which opens its doors, windows, and heart to you and your delegation."

After the welcoming speeches, the two chiefs of state left for the city accompanied by Colombian Government ministers and the companions of the Salvadoran president. They held their first private visit at the Narino palace.

Tonight, at the above-mentioned palace, President Betancur and Mrs. Rosa Helena Alvarez de Betancur will host a banquet in honor of the Salvadoran chief of state and his delegation.

EPL THREATENS TO BREAK TRUCE WITH GOVERNMENT

PA181812 Paris AFP in Spanish 1738 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Bogota, 18 Sep (AFP) -- The Maoist People's Liberation Army (EPL) warned today that it will break the peace truce with the government if it does not withdraw the military forces from two provinces of midwestern Colombia in 24 hours.

Oscar Calvo, spokesman for that rebel organization, made the announcement today stating that the EPL will maintain talks with its counterparts of the (nationalist) 19 April Movement, M-19, and the communist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] "to advise them of the decision."

Issues Ultimatum

PA191420 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] The Peoples Liberation Army, EPL, has given President Belisario Betancur until 1130 today [1630 GMT, 19 September] to speak out on violations to the cease-fire agreement, otherwise it will consider the peace pact finished.

EPL spokesman Oscar William Calvo met last night with John Agudelo Rios, president of the Peace Commission, who will be meeting with President Betancur in a few minutes to inform the chief of state about his talks with the guerrilla leader.

Calvo has stated: The chief of state must order an investigation to determine who violated the cease-fire pact. The guerrilla leader said that his statement of yesterday was not an ultimatum to the government but a demand that agreements be complied with, just as the pact establishes. The pact states that the chief of state is to order civilians and soldiers to cease fire in order to permit talks.

The EPL spokesman asked the chief of state to pay more attention and to tirelessly investigate cases involving murdered or missing labor and guerrilla leaders since this is also part of the peace agreement.

The government has restated that it is prepared to maintain the dialogue with the subversive groups with which it signed the cease-fire and truce agreements.

Government Minister Jaime Castro Castro has said that relations with the EPL are normal and that he trusts that the peace process now in motion will not be interrupted by subversive activities.

The minister said that intense investigations underway to clear up the incident of this part weekend near Riosucio where two soldiers and five guerrillas died. Regarding the announcement made by the EPL'S official and public spokesman, Oscar William Calvo, conditioning the effectiveness of the truce agreement signed on 23 August to the demilitarization of the departments of Caldas and Risaralda, the government minister declared: I don't build hypotheses on what someone wants or does not want or on speculation about whether something will happen or not. We only act on facts, he added.

Minister Castro said the government wants to see the formation of the national dialogue commission as soon as possible. He noted that in recent days there have been lengthy meetings on the integration of this commission.

Meanwhile, political sectors have rejected the virtual ultimatum that the EPL has given the government.

Softens Position

PA191555 Paris AFP in Spanish 1518 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Bogota, 19 Sep (AFP) -- The guerrillas of the Marxist-Leninist People's Liberation Army (EPL) softened their position to break the peace truce with the Colombian Government and reiterated today that they will abide by the cease-fire.

The political leaders of that guerrilla organization explained that there had been some confusion in the statement by their spokesman, Oscar Calvo, who presented a 24-hour deadline for the Army to withdraw its forces from two provinces of western Colombia.

Calvo warned that if this deadline was not met by 1600 GMT today and the provinces of Caldas and Risaralda were demilitarized, the EPL would consider that the government had violated and unilaterally ended the cease-fire.

Meanwhile, Government (Interior) Minister Jaime Castro said that the EPL threat is unacceptable to the government and rejected it saying that "we have extended a friendly hand, but not a hand of capitulation."

Castro insisted on the need of undertaking negotiations "on an equal basis" between the government and the subversives, but observed that "the roles cannot be turned around" and rejected the demand by the rebel organization.

In a communication with AFP, the EPL leaders noted that "it had all been a very deplorable mistake" and stated that "we have not imposed any ultimatum," adding that "we respect the peace agreements."

BRIEFS

AIRPORT FACILITIES -- Bogota -- The Colombian Government has invested more than 140 million pesos on the construction of the Providencia Airport and on improvements in the sewer system at Barranquilla's airport. Antonia Marulanda, Civil Aeronautics director for airport facilities, reported that 120 million pesos have been invested in paving the runway and building a new terminal in Providencia, which will be inaugurated soon. [Summary] [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Sep 84 PA]

COLORADO PARTY EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS ELECTED

PY192339 [Editorial Report] Asuncion Red Privada de Teledifusora Paraguaya Television in Spanish at 2100 GMT on September 19 begins live coverage of the first session of the Colorado Party Executive Board held at Colorado Party headquarters in Asuncion.

The session is opened by Ramon Enrique Reverchon, president of the previous convention, who after welcoming President Alfredo Stroessner, government authorities, and conventioners, and reviewing events that took place in September, states that he has summoned the session to comply with the Colorado Party statutes that provide for the election of members to the Executive Board.

Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro is then invited to address the session. After reviewing the background of Juan Ramon Chaves and praising his devotion to the Colorado Party, Montanaro proposes Chaves as new president of the Colorado Party Executive Board, and the motion is approved by a standing ovation.

Reverchon then proclaims Juan Ramon Chaves as the new president of the Colorado Party Executive Board and asks Chaves, in his capacity as new president, to preside over the session.

After stating that the agenda schedules the election of three vice presidents, Chaves invites National University Rector Dionisio Gonzalez Torres to address the session. Gonzales Torres proposes Sabino Augusto Montanaro, Ruben Stanley, and Adan Godoy Jimenez as first, second, and third vice presidents of the Colorado Party Executive Board, respectively. Juan Ramon Chaves states that despite the applause, he invites all participants, in compliance with the regulations, to vote on Torres' motion and asks those who support it to raise their hand. As soon as he finishes saying this, Chaves rings a bell and immediately proclaims Augusto Montanaro, Ruben Stanley, and Adan Godoy Jimenez vice presidents of the new Colorado Party Executive Board.

Chaves then invites Central Bank President Cesar Romeo Acosta to propose two candidates for treasurer and deputy treasurer of the Executive Board. Romeo Acosta's proposal of General Marcial Samaniego as treasurer and Juan Esteche Fanego as deputy treasurer is approved by ovation.

Justice and Labor Minister Eugenio Jacquet then proposes that Juan Ramon Chaves appoint the three secretaries of the Executive Board. After naming Pedro Hugo Pena, Mario Abdo Benitez, and Juan Roque Galeano as secretaries of the Executive Board, Juan Ramon Chaves states that this Executive Board has thus fulfilled its first task of appointing the new members of the Colorado Party Executive Board.

After thanking his colleagues for naming him president of the Executive Board, Chaves states that President Stroessner, in the midst of his task as leader of the country, always accompanies them in their political task. Chaves adds that all Colorado Party members should always be united in order to be able to continue enhancing the Paraguayan nation. Chaves goes on to point out that the Colorado Party convention on 15 September was a real political forum and the pride of the party and of the nation.

Chaves states that in his private and public life he has always voiced his opinion straightforwardly. Therefore, "I swear, in my capacity as a member of the Colorado Party and as a Paraguayan citizen, before the altar of this Colorado Party Executive Board and before the illustrious photograph of this symbol of our party, General Bernardino Caballero, that in my capacity as president of the Executive Board I will loyally fulfill your decisions; I will be generous, which does not mean that I will be weak, but rather impartial in order to be suitably fair. I urge all the members to strive so that this Executive Board may continue to be a tournament of common sense and patriotism. As of tomorrow, dear colleagues, back to work." [applause]

Deputy Refutes Election

PY200036 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 2230 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Prieto Yegros, Colorado Party deputy, interviewed by Tony Leon; date, place not given]

[Text] [Leon] We have the opinion of Leandro Prieto Yegros who was surprised at the decision of the Colorado Party Executive Board in appointing its officials.

[Prieto Yegros] I am a bit surprised because the request of the majority was not considered. I am a bit surprised that the request has been forgotten. I am not going to judge, but I believe that some mistakes have been made, mistakes that can have a high historic cost.

[Leon] Excuse me, but the party statute establishes a system for electing officials.

[Prieto Yegros] I believe in the request made at the party convention. This convention is above the Executive Board. I sincerely believe that we will have to change our party statute because a petition from the majority cannot be forgotten or decisions made by two, three, or four people. This is not the way to run a party.

[Leon] Must the party statute be changed?

[Prieto Yegros] Greater participation must be granted to the grass roots in the resolutions of the leadership. This type of mistake led to the Liberal Party dissolution in 1940.

[Leon] Has the Colorado Party been strengthened by the convention? Can the results be seen?

[Prieto Yegros] I do not know; honestly, I do not know. I will have to think about that. I do not know if there was a direct participation of the grass roots in the decisions. I come from grass roots with a great deal of tradition for combativeness. I do not like small groups. I like open doors and extensive discussions.

[Leon] Do you see a possibility that the Executive Board may do something about this if it comes to a discussion?

[Prieto Yegros] I believe that we will have to bring our statute up to date. A struggle will have to be carried out to change it because I believe that some changes are necessary and the statute that runs the life of a political organization must adapt to change.

[Leon] The conclusion I get then is that the voice of the grass roots cannot be ignored.

[Prieto Yegros] I believe that the members of the Executive Board must be directly elected at the convention and that every member should get the merits and votes he deserves. For example, if I do not get votes there is no reason for me to hang on the prestige of Chavez, or Stanley, or Godoy Jimenez. Every member should be judged by the grass roots. But the old system used by the Liberal Party in which three or four people made decisions never obtained any results in Paraguay.

[Leon] These were the remarks of Leandro Prieto Yegros, deputy of the Colorado Party, on the opening meeting of the Executive Board of the Colorado Party. The party leadership has appointed new vice presidents, and it has reelected the president and the first vice president. Juan Ramon Chavez was reelected [as received] president of the party; Sabino Augusto Montanaro was reelected first vice president; Ruben Stanley second vice president; and Adan Godoy Jimenez third vice president. General Marcial Samaniego was appointed treasurer, and Juan Esteche Fanego deputy treasurer. The political secretaries are: Pedro Hugo Pena, Mario Abdo Benitez, and Juan Roque Galeano. This is the Executive Board of the Colorado Party.

Abdo Benitez on Reelection

PY200108 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 2239 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Report from Colorado Party headquarters in Asuncion]

[Text] We have the statements of Mario Abdo Benitez.

[Unidentified reporter] What is your opinion of the appointments made by the party leadership?

[Benitez] The party Executive Board is the body that decides who is going to make up the party leadership. I believe that the decision of the party Executive Board is the best for the Colorado Party. We have to continue working to strengthen the party, to use this strength to help our leader General Alfredo Stroessner so that he can work in peace and tranquility the way he has been doing from Lopez Palace for the happiness of the Republic of Paraguay. I am very thankful to the members of the Executive Board who have entrusted me again with the position of political secretary.

[Reporter] Mr Abdo Benitez, an important sector of the Colorado Party grass roots has requested your promotion to the position of vice president. However, the promotion was not made nor was it considered during the Executive Board meeting.

[Benitez] This is because this is not considered in the statute of the party. The Executive Board has the function to appoint its members; just the same, I will continue working because I have a great responsibility. Perhaps I will have greater responsibility.

[Reporter] But I believe that the grass roots are disappointed.

[Benitez] No, perhaps not. I am very thankful to the Colorado Party grass roots and to the convention members who have trust in me.

[Reporter] These were the remarks of Mario Abdo Benitez who was reelected political secretary of the Colorado Party Executive Board. As you can hear, members of the party are applauding Mario Abdo Benitez who is now being carried by the people on their shoulders as they leave the building. [Shouts of "Mario"]

BRIEFS

EXPORT INCREASE -- According to the General Customs Administration, Paraguayan exports during the first seven months of this year amounted to \$238,243,622 which, compared to exports during the same period last year, represents an increase of 27.8 percent. [Summary] [Asuncion EL DIARIO NOTICIAS in Spanish 25 Aug 84 p 14 PY]

BELAUNDE HOLDS TALKS ON 'DEMOCRATIC CONVERGENCE'

PY191737 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Excerpts] President Fernando Belaunde Terry today received in his office Deputy Andres Townsend Ezcurra, leader of the Haya's Grassroots Movement [Movimiento de Bases Hayistas]. The main topic of discussion was the democratic convergence.

The new political meeting called for by the president of the Republic was held today in the presidential office. The guest this time was Deputy Townsend Ezcurra, who talked with the president for almost 3 hours. They discussed the possibility of an electoral convergence, seeking an alliance among all the democratic sectors not presently committed to the government party. Townsend Ezcurra arrived at the presidential office at approximately 1300. He was accompanied by Francisco Tavora, one of the top leaders of the Haya's Grassroots Movement. Also present at the meeting were Javier Alva Orlandini, the Popular Action [AP] presidential candidate, Senate President Manuel Ulloa Elias, and Senators Ricardo Monteagudo and Javier Diaz Orihuela. Both Ulloa and Townsend stressed the need for a national convergence among all political parties, whether large or small, so that the forthcoming elections will be as clean as possible, thus showing the political maturity achieved in Peru.

A few hours before this meeting at Government Palace, AP presidential candidate Javier Alva Orlandini talked about the possibility of negotiating his candidacy should an electoral alliance take place.

[Reporter] Can we say that your candidacy is definitely not negotiable?

[Alva Orlandini] Well, there are those who say that it is negotiable, while most claim that it is not. But we are going to win on 14 April.

[Reporter] Will you then (?maintain) your presidential candidacy?

[Alva Orlandini] Apparently.

PERCOVICH WARNS AGAINST DEMONSTRATIONS

PY191730 Lima OAY-4Z Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Interior Minister Luis Percovich has warned that if strikers engage in street demonstrations, he will adopt the appropriate measures, taking into account that the country is under a state of emergency.

[Begin Percovich recording] The state of emergency is in effect, and if the strikers intend to stage unauthorized demonstrations, we will have to proceed according to the law. If the state of emergency were not in effect, they would still have to comply with the established rules and inform the authorities, reporting on the objective of and reason for the demonstration, the place where it will be held, and the agenda to be followed. I hope that the maturity and peacefulness of the union leaders will ensure that these demonstrations will be held in an orderly manner, so that the presence of the police will not be necessary. [end recording]

Public Servants Strike

PY192142 Paris AFP in Spanish 1724 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Lima, 19 Sep (AFP) -- While thousands of public servants today decreed a 24-hour warning strike, 38,000 bank employees have announced that they will go on an indefinite strike on 20 September, demanding a salary readjustment.

Not all of the 600,000 public servants have joined the strike, because the employees of several ministries have disregarded the orders of the Intersectorial Confederation of Public Servants, an organization that has not been recognized by the government.

The confederation has rejected the salary cuts for the days lost during a strike last May. In the meantime, the 1,500 workers of the Agriculture Ministry yesterday went on an indefinite strike with other demands.

The Federation of Bank Employees had planned to begin the strike today but it delayed the implementation of the measure until tomorrow, in the hope that some sort of agreement might be reached with the banks. However, the existence of considerable differences has prevented any agreement. In fact, while the federation demands an 800,000-sol (\$200) monthly readjustment, the banks are offering readjustments ranging from 88,000 to 135,000 soles (\$22 to \$23).

Apparently, as in previous years, this difference will have to be settled by the Labor Ministry.

ENGINEER DISAPPEARS FROM SOVIET FISHING SHIP

PY171814 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0138 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Lima, 16 Sep (EFE) — The mystery surrounding the Peruvian engineer who worked for the Fisheries Ministry is continuing 8 days after he disappeared when he was on board the Soviet fishing boat Nikolay Zakorkin on the high seas.

The port captain's office in Paita, 1,100 km north of Lima, which is in charge of the investigations, has reported that no positive reports have been obtained about Cesar Loli's disappearance.

The investigations are being carried out with the captain and crew of the Zakorkin from which Loli disappeared on 8 September when undertaking inspections ordered by the ministry.

The Soviet ship will remain anchored in Paita as long as the investigation continues. Meanwhile, the Peruvian Navy ship Rio Tambo and other private vessels are searching the high seas for Loli.

According to press reports, the Nicolay Zakorkin, which belongs to the Soviet company Sovrybflot, left Callao, the port of Lima, on 29 August and arrived in Paita on 11 September. Immediately on arriving in Paita, the officers of the Soviet ship reported the disappearance of Loli to the port captain's office there.

Sister Alleges Murder

PY191722 Lima OAY-4Z Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Relatives of Engineer Cesar Loli Maturano, who disappeared while he was on board a Soviet fishing ship, fear that he could have been murdered. However, the investigations carried out in Paita have not yet reached any official conclusion.

[Begin engineer's sister's recording] My brother reportedly disappeared while he was fishing aboard the Soviet fishing boat. I was told (?to wait at the door of the Concordia Agency), where a Mr Castillo mockingly told me that he had no news from my brother and that the ship was continuing on its course, notwithstanding the disappearance of a Peruvian citizen from the Soviet ship Nikolay Zakorkin.

They told me the rumor that my brother slipped and fell into the sea. This is impossible, because my brother has 12 years experience in this field. He first worked with the Germans, then with the Poles, the Spaniards, and the Japanese. How could he disappear so mysteriously from a ship? I am sure he was murdered. [sobbing] They should at least give me his body. [end recording]

CUBAN REFUGEES LIFT SIT-IN; EVACUATED TO HOTEL

PY181604 Paris AFP in Spanish 2213 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Lima, 17 Sep (AFP) — Approximately 240 Cuban refugees who have been camping since 13 September in a Lima park fronting on the offices of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) today allowed themselves to be transferred to a hotel and an evangelist church.

The evacuation of the refugees from the El Olivar de San Isidro Park, where they had been out in the open for 4 nights, was achieved when the UNHCR promised to pay for their lodgings and give them 100,000 soles (\$25) per month in pocket money until they have obtained the documentation that will allow them to leave the country.

These refugees are part of the 700 Cubans who arrived in Peru in 1980, when the Peruvian Embassy in Havana was occupied by 10,000 persons, who wanted to force the Cuban Government to let them leave that country.

All the Cubans who arrived in Lima were lodged in tents in the Tupac Amaru Park, located in the San Luis district, while they waited for the visas that would allow them to travel to the United States, where all of them wanted to go.

Moreover, the U.S. authorities only authorized the journey of a few of the Cubans. Canada, Brazil and Australia received one-third of them. Others left the country secretly.

Peruvian authorities last week ordered the remaining 300 refugees to evacuate Tupac Amaru Park, which was requested by the townhall of that district, and to go to the Pachamac housing development, located south of the city. The majority did not obey the order and they abandoned their shanties in the Tupac Amaru Park and headed for the UNHCR's offices demanding that they be sent to another country.

They remained there until today, when they reached an agreement with Rauf el Sayed, the UNHCR's representative in Lima. The refugees have been lodged in a hotel and an evangelist church in the La Victoria district.

A commission made up of delegates of the refugees, the Catholic Immigration Office and the UNHCR will now ask several embassies to accept the Cubans in their countries.

FERREIRA DISCUSSES BLANCO POLITICAL POSITION

PY191412 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1400 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Sep (TELAM) -- Uruguayan Blanco Party leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, imprisoned by the Uruguayan Armed Forces since 16 June 1984 when he returned to his fatherland after 11 years in exile, has said that he has not considered the possibility of the Blanco Party struggling as an opposition party, because it will win the elections slated for 25 November and, once in power, it will restore freedom.

In an exclusive interview granted to the Buenos Aires morning newspaper CLARIN (Aldunate recorded his answers to a written questionnaire at the Trinidad military barracks, where he is being held), the Blanco Party leader said that the weakening of the Uruguayan opposition front is a tragedy. He also launched an appeal to prevent the creation of a government born out of a pact that is already null, and he maintained that his stance has not been influenced by fear of a coup.

Because its top leader is imprisoned, the Blanco Party did not take part in the negotiations that the Uruguayan military government and the other three main Uruguayan political parties (Colorado, Broad Front, and Civic Union), have held with a view toward the presidential elections to be held in November. Blanco Party presidential candidate Alberto Zumaran has announced that, should the party win the elections, it will not abide by the agreement reached by the government and the other three opposition parties. The agreement foresees the inclusion of five transitory regulations in the 1967 Constitution.

The transitory regulations will be debated by a national Constituent assembly made up of the deputies (and senators) to be elected on 25 December 1984 [as received]. On 24 November 1985, the Constituent Assembly should present its decision to the people. The transitory regulations will be turned into amendments if approved by a two-thirds majority of the Constituent Assembly. This indicates the significance of the number of votes that the Blanco Party may obtain in the elections this November.

Asked whether Blanco Party members will be free to take the measures they deem necessary should the party win the elections, Aldunate replied: "I believe that only if the Blanco Party wins will the government be taken over by the people who are completely independent to make such decisions, because they are the only candidates who will not accept illegal restrictions that are out of keeping with the constitutional powers bestowed upon them."

One question asked of Ferreira Aldunate, who stepped down as presidential candidate and was replaced by Alberto Zumaran, dealt with a statement that the imprisoned leader included in his letter of resignation. In this letter, Ferreira Aldunate said that in the next government Blanco Party representatives in the executive and legislative branches will disregard the Naval Club agreement (signed between the military government and the three other opposition parties) and will strictly abide by the 1967 Constitution. Is this an order? Doesn't this position jeopardize the institutional future, paving the way for a new coup?

Ferreira Aldunate replied: "In the first place, what I said in my letter of resignation refers to the position that, in my opinion, the party should adopt. But the only organ that can make such decisions is the Blanco Party convention. If it decides to follow the course that I outlined in my letter, I see no reason why this should jeopardize the institutional future and, much less, pave the way for a coup. The institutional future cannot be jeopardized by a position that is actually aimed at defending it."

He added that the idea that this could pave the way for a coup should not be mentioned even in a question. A grim future lies ahead of our nation if the fear of a coup is already conditioning the attitude of its rulers.

"It has been repeatedly said that the regime will fall because it is politically exhausted. We agree with this and, if we want to avoid a coup, what we have to do is to strengthen the state of law. I am afraid, really afraid, because this type of statement has begun circulating. This is not the first time I have heard it. But I am not afraid of a coup itself," Aldunate said.

The Blanco Party leader added: I cannot understand the argument that whoever is voting for the parties that participated in the dialogue with the military government should be simultaneously approving, through a plebiscite, a constitutional amendment. This is exactly the opposite of General Rapela's argument. He maintains that whoever is in disagreement will not vote. Now, to state that whoever casts a vote will accept the amendment is almost the same thing. I am absolutely sure that however many votes are cast for the Colorado Party, the Civic Union, and the Broad Front, an immense majority of Uruguayans will remain strongly committed to the principles of the 1967 Constitution.

Ferreira said that the weakening of the opposition front is a national tragedy. We are not responsible for this situation. We were all engaged in a struggle for the essential principles that are still part of our unpostponable demands. He will continue to struggle for what we and the other parties have promised the people on several occasions, he remarked.

Ferreira Aldunate branded as very serious the military intervention in the nation's political life and the prohibition against the democratic government (to be elected after the November presidential elections) intervening in the affairs of the Armed Forces. In this regard he added: "In no way do I intend to introduce partisan politics into the Army. This would not be in line with what used to be our national tradition. Although there may be some exceptions, the rule was that the internal life of the Army developed within the law and under the institutions."

The Blanco Party leader then wondered: "Who can say that we will have, if it is accepted, a democratic government that will have the traditional constitutional jurisdiction that is essential to hold power? It may be contended that, in the end, all this is not that serious. How can it not be that serious if in his toast at the completion of the Naval Club talks the Army commander said that even if the president of the Republic wanted to remove him, he would not be able to?"

The last question of this report, the first one published after his return to Uruguay, was: What will you do when you regain your freedom? Ferreira answered: "My attitude will not depend on whether or not I am released. Whether I am in jail or out in the streets. I remain a free man. I have not considered the possibility of my party struggling as an opposition party, because it will win the elections, and you can be absolutely sure of that. I will win and, once in power, it will restore freedom."

BRIEFS

SALARY HIKE -- The government has decreed a 15-percent salary hike for public servants and a 20-percent readjustment of the national minimum salary. [Summary] [Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Sep 84 PY]

STUDENTS, NATIONAL GUARDSMEN WOUNDED IN SHOOTOUT

PA192010 Paris AFP in Spanish 1953 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Caracas, 19 Sep (AFP) -- Twenty-six persons were wounded during a shootout on a student bus this morning in Caracas, the Judicial Technical Police told AFP by telephone, although unofficial reports made mention of "several dead." Among the wounded are 22 students, 3 National Guardsmen, and a captain of that corps, the police reported.

Lusinchi: Subversives Involved

PA200411 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0104 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Caracas, 19 Sep (EFE) -- Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi today said that the incident in which 35 students were wounded is part of a campaign promoted by subversive agents. Lusinchi said: "I have not received a complete report on the incident; however, I deeply regret it and can assure you that there are some people who are trying to take advantage of critical moments to create public disorder."

The incident took place today at the tollbooth in Tazon, which is located at the entrance to Caracas, when 4 buses carrying 200 students from Venezuela's Central University Schools of Agronomy and Veterinary Science were intercepted by National Guardsmen's fire aimed at preventing the students from entering the university campus.

Lusinchi said: "The students know that we are seeking solutions to inherited problems... and on top of this, subversive agents are taking advantage of opportunities like this to achieve their objectives."

Some students who were on the machine-gunned buses said that their sole purpose was to participate in a university council meeting to express opposition to economic measures adopted by the new rector, Edmundo Chirinos.

The four buses were detained at the highway tollbooth at the entrance to Caracas. After an almost 2-hour talk with National Guardsmen, the students decided to resume their trip to Central University. According to the students, the first buses left without incident. However, when the remaining buses tried to leave, the guardsmen fired at the tires and frames of the buses to prevent them from moving.

In addition to 35 wounded students, a captain and several guardsmen were reportedly wounded as a result of shots coming from a passing vehicle. According to reports from the hospitals to which the students were taken, only two or three of them were seriously wounded and required surgery.

Meanwhile, upon learning about the incident, Central University students held special assemblies and surrounded the rector's building where the university council was in session. Numerous police units were concentrated in the vicinity of the university to prevent further disturbances. The measures taken partially paralyzed traffic on several of the main streets of Caracas and resulted in long lines of vehicles numbering in the thousands.

COPEI STATES VIEWS ON LUSINCHI'S SPEECH

PA191844 Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 12 Sep 84 p 12 section 1

[Text] The Social Christain Party [COPEI] National Committee yesterday afternoon set forth the party's view on the message to the nation delivered last Sunday by President Jaime Lusinchi.

The Social Christian Party National Committee issued a document asking President Lusinchi and the Democratic Action Party, AD, to open the way to a true dialogue, understanding, and creative effort, and to stop living in the past, so that with optimism and efficiency they can overcome the crisis.

COPEI's National Committee believes that to overcome the crisis it is fundamentally necessary to have a realistic understanding of its characteristics and causes, to face the difficulties with courage, and not to give as an excuse that the country's goals are too utopian or impossible to attain. It also requests a climate of understanding so that all sectors of the population can participate in solving their problems.

Enrique Perez Olivares, COPEI's national secretary general, gave the document to newsmen for its publication.

1. President Jaime Lusinchi's speech last Sunday over radio and television network does not contribute to understanding or to solving the nation's crisis.

A. He keeps repeating superficial, incoherent, and biased views about our real situation. After 7 months in power, he should have a more complete and coherent view. He seems to forget that he is now the president of the Republic and he keeps repeating what he said during the electoral campaign, backing down on the promises he made to the people that with an AD government they would be better off.

B. He manipulates the statistical figures on Venezuela's economic situation during Luis Herrera Campin's administration and makes accusations which are false and unjust. We strongly reject his accusations because he is trying to evade the AD's responsibility for originally setting off the crisis with their 1974-1979 administration.

A total disregard for the outside factors that have contributed to the current crisis; the manipulation of the public debt figures; the biased and unjust analysis of the oil price trend during the past 5 years; and the exaggerated complaints about the state of public services are examples of what we have stated.

C. He confuses intentions with reality. He believes that the measures and orders he imparts are carried out, but it is not so, not even by his closest assistants. An example is Decree 55 on the 10-percent reduction of government expenditures. Also, some measures which he believes have been issued have not even been drafted; for example, in the construction field, which is still paralyzed. He believes that problems have already been solved that he has not even looked into, such as the plans for amendments to the administration and the government.

2. President Lusinchi's speech on behalf of the AD government did not contribute to creating a climate of security, confidence, and optimism that the country needs as a basis for its economic recovery in the near future.

A. The view expressed in the first 100 words contradicted the rest of the speech; the desire for true dialogue does not exist, which should be based on respect for the opinion of others, which can be correct, even if it is opposed to the government's view.

B. The views expressed are of a general nature which we all know. They seem to respond to the idea that problems are solved with more money and that a determining factor in having things running smoothly is to substitute one individual or one team of men for another.

C. In view of the obvious deterioration of the government's image before the public, all the officials seem able to do is to ask the people to be more patient, which they have already been, and to face more sacrifices. Neither the middle class, nor the large sectors of the population that do not work for private enterprise, or who do not fall into the wage category established in the decrees are taken into consideration. They will be the most affected by the implementation of this unchanged policy.

SOVIETS DENY ARMING NICARAGUA, EL SALVADOR

FL191342 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Soviet lawmakers today denied here that the USSR is the nation that is supplying arms to Nicaragua and El Salvador, and accused the U.S. Government of pursuing an aggressive policy. During a visit to the Mexican legislature, the Soviet lawmakers said they were used to the lies that the U.S. Government tells about the USSR.

Ivan Vasilyevich Kapitonov, who heads the Soviet delegation, said his government supports the Nicaraguan people's just struggle for independence and condemns the United States' aggressive policy in the area. At an improvised press conference, Kapitonov said that the occasion for his visit to Mexico is the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the renewal of diplomatic relations between the two nations. He said that during his visit he had met with Mexican Government officials including President Miguel de la Madrid, with whom he exchanged points of view on matters of mutual interest. He said he wanted to continue strengthening friendly relations and increasing cooperation between the two countries. He pointed out that the USSR has come out in favor of the creation of nuclear free zones, and reiterated his firm support of the Treaty of Tlaltelolco.

AUSTRALIA'S HAYDEN DISCUSSES LATIN SITUATION

FL181638 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0105 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City, 17 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden today said here that Mexico has the highest indices of economic recovery and political stability in Latin America. After a tour of Central and South America, the Australian minister today visited Mexico's secretary of finance and public credit [Jesus Silva Herzog] and expressed his country's interest in learning about the region's political and economic situation. Hayden said Mexico had the best democratic development in Latin America as well as a concrete and active plan to overcome the crisis.

He said the difficult social and economic conditions Central America has experienced for centuries have brought about instability, which will increase if its socioeconomic problems are not overcome. Hayden said Latin America's problems in general cannot be solved by military action but by fundamental action.

The efforts of the Contadora Group, of which Mexico is a part, deserve the support of the Australian Government, he said. He also expressed concern with the situation in Argentina and said his country is seeking ways to help that nation.

Finally, Hayden said Australia is interested in attracting Mexican workers and it will help whoever wants to move to his country.

Criticizes Arms Race

BK190705 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] The Australian Foreign minister, Mr Hayden, has strongly criticized the nuclear arms race and called on medium-size nations to unite in protest against the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Speaking at the end of a 3-day visit to Mexico, Mr Hayden said countries the size of Australia and Mexico must unite to force the United States and the Soviet Union to jointly agree to stop testing nuclear weapons. The foreign minister said such a united approach would be a substantial and dramatic breakthrough in the nuclear arms issues. Mr Hayden said that unless countries like Australia took action, the proliferation of nuclear weapons would continue.

The foreign minister, who is on a tour of Central America, pledged Australia's support for the efforts of the Contadora Group consisting of Mexico, Venezuela, Panama, and Colombia. The Contadora Group has been working to achieve a peaceful solution to the conflict in Nicaragua and El Salvador.

Mr Hayden said that when Australia begins its 2-year term on the United Nations Security Council, it would focus world attention on the political problems in Central America.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRAM UNDERTAKEN WITH SWEDEN

FL172152 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2320 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and Sweden have undertaken an industrial program aimed at developing exports to third countries, Gustavo Petriccioli, director of National Finance Bank, Inc [Nafinsa] announced here today. The director of the financing institution signed a cooperation agreement between the two countries which will be supervised by Nafinsa and the Swedish Fund for Industrial Cooperation with Developing Countries.

GUATEMALAN REFUGEES TO SETTLE IN CAMPECHE CAMPS

FL141946 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1905 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Campeche (Mexico) 14 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The 12,600 Guatemalan exiles, who were moved from Chiapas State to Campeche State 4 months ago, will finally be settled in the camps built for them in Pichi and Kanazayab, Campeche.

Laura Carrera Lugo, coordinator of the Mexican Refugee Aid Commission (COMAR), made that statement and pointed out that the exiles' living conditions have improved because they have been relocated. She explained that in the next 10 days the final placement of the refugees would take place, adding that they would be settled in 2,000 housing units in the camps.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH GUATEMALA -- Guatemala City, 3 Sep -- The signing of an agreement between Mexico and Guatemala today formalized the economic cooperation established between the two countries since 1975, through which Mexico will grant the Central American nation preferential treatment to encourage better trade relations. Hector Hernandez Cervantes, secretary of commerce and industrial development, presented a report to the economic cabinet outlining the agreement's goals: to strengthen and step up trade between the two countries, promote the marketing of basic and manufactured products, and adopt the necessary measures to develop and step up the Latin American integration system. [Summary] [Mexico City NOVEDADES in Spanish 5 Sep 84 p 6 PA]

CREDIT FROM FRANCE -- Yesterday the French Government granted a \$50-million-line of credit to Mexico to finance Mexican imports of capital goods, small equipment, tubes, and spare parts manufactured in France. The overall credit line was signed by the National Finance Bank and the National Foreign Trade Bank with the General Society of Paris and the French Foreign Trade Bank. It will be guaranteed by the French Foreign Trade Insurance Company. The interest will be 10.35 percent per year and the capital will be repaid in four consecutive 6-month payments. There will be no grace period. [Excerpts] [Mexico City EL FINANCIERO in Spanish 5 Sep 84 p 7 PA]

REVERSION OF SCHOOL OF AMERICAS EXAMINED

Opponents to Closure Condemned

PA181849 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 18 Sep p 12 A

[Communique issued by the Democratic Revolutionary Party, PRD's National Executive Committee; date not given]

[Text] On the irreversible path to decolonization! On 3 August, shortly after commemorating the third anniversary of General Torrijos' death, the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] proclaimed its support for President Illueca's courageous and patriotic decision of ensuring compliance with the revision of Fort Gulick and the School of the Americas to Panama. On that occasion, we said that the hearts of thousands of Torrijistas will vibrate on 1 October, when the sacred Panamanian flag is hoisted there by General Noriega.

Today, 1 and 1/2 months later, we reaffirm this statement. Fort Gulick and the School of the Americas will be reverted to our national patrimony precisely thanks to the Torrijos-Carter treaties. Without the treaties, they would still be under colonial occupation. For this reason, the PRD has been demanding compliance with each clause and phrase stipulated in the treaties, as part of the decolonization process. This is why we continue protesting the so-called Law 96-70 or the "Murphy Law," aimed at imposing violations on the canal treaties.

The PRD rejects the shameful attitude of a business-minded sector, that alleging harm to its selfish interests, is trying to prevent the reversions from taking place. These antipatriotic lamentations by those who only recognize the anthem of their cash registers are part of the same destabilizing campaign that the apolitical opposition minority is trying to conduct.

The PRD condemns these colonialist expressions from sectors that are incapable of realizing the enormous value of these achievements. These bad merchants are satisfied with the crumbs that have traditionally limited the strengthening of the Panamanian private enterprise. What they should do is assume their share of responsibility along with the people, in order to take advantage of the reverted areas collectively, for the benefit of a broader national development. We also criticize the opportunists who at the last moment have supported the recovery of Fort Gulick and the School of the Americas, but who remain silent as accomplices, instead of rejecting the violations to the Torrijos-Carter treaties which have made the reversions possible.

Today, we also praise President-elect Ardito Barletta, who has decisively supported the recovery of these areas. We urge all our people to celebrate on 1 October with patriotism, as our sovereignty will be emphasized once more on that date. On the irreversible path to decolonization!

Berta T. de Arosemena, president of the National Executive Committee

National Sovereignty Stressed

PA200347 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Sep 84 p 12 A

[Article by Luis Ernesto Ramirez: "The School of the Americas Versus National Sovereignty"]

[Excerpts] A lot has already been said about the School of the Americas. I hope that what I say here will not turn out to be more of the same.

We would like to analyze the problem. Who wants the School of the Americas to remain open? The Defense Forces. The Defense Forces constitute an army made in the image of the U.S. Army. We all know what that means: A shootout a day after the elections thereby forcing the Electoral Tribunal to decree a fraud.

Who else wants the school? Ardito Barletta, who with the aid of Reagan, the IMF, and the Liberals here in Panama, set up a scandal that mocked the Panamanian people's will. Finally, a few "Panamanians" who have come out saying that they eat "dollars," not sovereignty....!

You, dear readers, what do you think? You who have sometimes suffered as you watched the gringo soldiers' arrogance toward our "little Indians," what do you think?

I, dear readers, love my land; I love my homeland and that is why it pains me to see what is being done to it. However, loving the fatherland is not an abstract thing. To love our homeland is to feel affection for all Panamanians and to feel the pain of the homeless, the landless, and the jobless as one's own pain. It is to feel bitter over the fact that there is a lot of land and money for local and foreign armies, but that there is no money for our people to live better. There is a lot of money for weapons, but there is no money to build more schools for the children or for the people to buy more clothes and food, or to raise the standard of living of the Panamanian people so that many of them may buy this paper without having to go without a cup of coffee. If after reading this article you feel that the School of the Americas should remain in our country, we both love our homeland, but you love it because of the dollar, while I love it because of my dreams.

PANAMENIST PARTY CRITICIZES COUNTRY'S LEADERS

PA200338 Panama City YA in Spanish 19 Sep 84 pp 24, 22

[Communique issued by the Authentic Panamenist Party in Boquete on 18 September]

[Text] Panama's leadership is not just heading in the wrong direction. It has not only gone astray; it is frankly heading toward disaster at the hands of corrupt and inept top military leaders. The Electoral Tribunal, made up of puppets of these same leaders, perpetrated a monstrous fraud in order to deliver the nation's presidency to a weak and shameless man. Now, this same tribunal, following orders, has formed a legislative branch whose majority is composed of individuals who do not represent the people and who are characterized by the obedience to their military masters. Dignified men such as Ken Smith, Rolando Martinelli, Medin Mon, Jose M. Diaz G., and distinguished ladies such as Candelaria S. de Fernandez, Silveria Navarro, and Lucrecia Herrera Cozarelli have been cast aside, although they were overwhelmingly elected legislators in their respective precincts, because they have demonstrated that they cannot be brought, are patriotic, and have a clear democratic ideology.

Our people are faithful witnesses to all of this, and the hour will soon come when they will put an end to this era of corruption, chaos, and misery.

Boquete, 18 September 1984; Authentic Panamenist Party

(Signed) Dr Arnulfo Arias M., president.

This is a faithful copy of the original document.

(Signed) Guillermo Endara G., deputy secretary general.

EL SALVADORDUARTE READY TO SIGN DOCUMENT BEFORE 4 NOV

PA191907 Paris AFP in Spanish 1823 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Caracas, 19 Sep (AFP) — El Salvador is willing to sign the Peace and Cooperation Document of the Contadora Group before the November elections in the United States, President Jose Napoleon Duarte declared here today.

In Duarte's opinion, the political decisions and actions regarding the document, approved by Guatemala and Costa Rica, must now be made correctly through the foreign ministers of Contadora and Central America to prevent unnecessary delays.

Duarte recalled that at El Salvador's request 15 October was given as the deadline for the Central American countries to submit their documents and to proceed to draft the final document.

"Obviously this is being done in an accelerated manner so that it will be accomplished before the elections (North American) because apparently there are political interests that are keenly interested in having the problem resolved before these elections," he said.

D'AUBUISSON IN ASSEMBLY, DISCUSSES U.S. ELECTIONS

PA191453 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Report by Raul Beltran]

[Excerpts] Representatives of the national and international press were present today at the Legislative Assembly in view of the reports that Major Robert D'Aubuisson, former presidential candidate for the Nationalist Republic Alliance, ARENA, and former president of the Legislative Assembly would return to his seat at the legislative body after a 6 month absence while he participated in political activities for his party. Here is part of his statement for the national and international press:

[Begin D'Aubuisson recording -- in progress] ... on't function, they humiliate human beings, in other words, there is no respect for man's dignity, and therefore we struggle for the fundamental respect of human beings. Remember that communists also signed the fundamental human rights letter, only they interpret it the way they want: They consider political and civil rights more important than individual rights. We believe the contrary: Individual rights should come before political and economic rights. I do not know what the group that was here awhile ago wants, but our intention has never been to reject any group, as long as what they want is just, legal, and within democratic margins. In other words, your assumption that those who have taken up arms were abandoned and oppressed at a given time is not true. I think that some of the guerrilla leaders are in a better economic position, or have had a better education than many of us present. This is an ideological struggle, and we are also facing attacks. Soviet expansionism knows no barriers, it has used every means available to promote what they call world revolution. Of course, they have told Europeans that those who are up in arms are downtrodden people. This is a lie. These groups have been preparing the conditions to justify their struggle. I hope this will never happen to you in Germany [as heard] [end recording]

ARENA, and particularly its top leader Maj Roberto D'Aubuisson today voiced its satisfaction and optimism over the possibility that the U.S. Republican Party and its candidate President Ronald Reagan might win the upcoming elections.

On another subject, D'Aubuisson said that the Armed Forces should be given total support in its current struggle in the country. Regarding this topic, he was asked to clarify his statement in order to prevent misinterpretations. Asked if this meant that his party, and particularly he himself advocate an eminently military solution for the Salvadoran conflict, Maj D'Aubuisson replied:

[Begin D'Aubuisson recording] No sir, no, no, no, no sir. I have not given up the idea that we should continue with the democratic process, regardless of what it might cost, or how long it might take, until all the people in keeping with some demonstrations they have held, continue to reject and minimize the importance of the subversion. Thank God, people here have learned to ignore the subversives. They have announced an offensive; you may recall that they said they were going to stage attacks during these days. However, you can see that restaurants are full, people are calm on the streets. We are saturated with their threats, and people are no longer afraid of them, and move about normally. This is why we must continue with the democratic process. When I say that we must support the Armed Forces, it means that we should support them with production, since right now a large part of the country's budget goes to the Armed Forces. Therefore, we should help the Armed Forces accomplish its mission with everything we can. We should give them our support, and at the same time develop our homeland. [end recording]

ARMY, GUERRILLAS CLASH IN SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS

Army Seizes Arms Cache

PA200051 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Press Committee of the Armed forces, Coprefa, issues report; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Yesterday, Belloso Battalion units seized 33 carbines, 14 rifles, 1 M-79 grenade launcher, and 1 shotgun north of La Montana Bridge in Quesera Canton, Berlin jurisdiction, Usulután Department. The weapons were found in a cache located in the area that the Belloso Battalion is mobilizing within the "Welfare for Usulután" operation.

Meanwhile, troops of Military Detachment No 3 in La Unión clashed with extremist forces in the Alvarez community, Amoros jurisdiction, in the same department. In this action one of the leftists was killed. Last night members of the Canas Battalion clashed with terrorists in Los Muros, El Arco Canton, Tecoluca jurisdiction, in San Vicente Department. The Army seized two M-16 rifles. Finally, civil defense members in Ciudad Barrios ambushed leftist forces outside the city and inflicted several casualties on the enemy, recovering an AR-15 rifle.

La Union Action Intensifies

PA200045 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Fighting between the guerrillas and Army units intensified at dawn today north of the town of El Sauce, in La Unión Department, according to military sources. The reports revealed that four rebels were killed and a soldier wounded in ambushes set up by the Army in the early part of the action near the town of (Canafre).

The operations against rebel camps in the northern part of La Unión will continue until the FMLN forces' activities are neutralized, the Army spokesman noted.

San Miguel Operation Ends

PA192358 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] The antiguerrilla operations that began last week in different locations in San Miguel Department concluded yesterday afternoon, according to military sources. In these operations, 3 guerrillas camps were dismantled, while the leftist forces suffered 12 casualties in the 1-week operation. The rebels' suffered the heaviest casualties on the outskirts of Ciudad Barrios when they fell into ambushes set up by special Cazadores and civil defense units. The Army recovered an M-16 rifle in these actions.

RADIO MARTI REPORTS ON GUERRILLA ACTIONSRecent Victories

PA190450 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Here are some new victories by our people's army. Our weapons that go to battle go on to victory. Here is information on the activities of our people's army.

At 0530 today, 18 September, FMLN guerrilla units ambushed an enemy convoy, comprised of three trucks, on the Northern Trunk Highway. This ambush was laid at km 15 a few kilometers from the city of Apopa. Our units set off mines and hit the third truck, completely destroying the vehicle and causing 10 dead and wounded among the enemy Army ranks. After this successful ambush, our guerrilla units withdrew in an orderly manner to return to their camps. This information was sent from Modesto Ramirez Central Front by Commander Jose Martinez.

The following information comes from the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front. At 1400 on 16 September, guerrilla units attacked enemy positions [words indistinct] located on the road from El Sauce to Concepcion de Oriente, inflicting four casualties on the enemy. A few moments later, a helicopter appeared and began to strafe the area, killing three young people: two boys and a 12-year-old girl named Irma Arias. The girl's mother was wounded. Afterward, a push-and-pull [preceding phrase in English] airplane appeared and fired several rockets into the area.

On that same day, 16 September our forces set up a guerrilla roadblock on the same (?road), only 100 meters from the Honduran border. At 2100 on 14 September, guerrilla units staged a harassment attack on enemy troops stationed at La Concordia, Jiquilisco jurisdiction, Usulután Department. In this attack, we seriously wounded one of the enemy troops.

On 15 September, FMLN units occupied Valle Nuevo Canton, Jiquilisco jurisdiction, Usulután Department. At the same time, our forces destroyed several telephone poles and partially destroyed the Negro Bridge along the railway and carried out intensive propaganda activities.

We have information from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front sent by Marianela Montes. On 15 September, 4th Brigade soldiers captured approximately 120 people, including schoolchildren and teachers from the towns of La Garita, (La Chica), and Potrero Grande. The hostages were released the next day after being subjected to intensive interrogation and physical and moral mistreatment.

We also have information from the Feliciano Ama Western Front, sent by Carlos Minera. On 6 September, the death squads killed two coffee farmworkers as they were going home from work.

The workers were machine-gunned by the criminals who kill working people with impunity.

Another report from the city of Santa Ana, also sent by Carlos Minero, indicates that on that same day, 6 September, two motorists were machine-gunned in the area near 21st and 23d Streets West in Santa Ana by the same sinister death squads, who have thus far gone unpunished. We continue to report from the western front: On 15 September, Santa Ana students were forced to participate in a parade sponsored by the puppet dictatorship after being threatened with receiving poor grades. The students were also threatened with having to repeat the school year if they failed to participate in these activities. In addition, the students report that the military personnel who came to drill them for the parade sought to make a survey of the student body at the various schools, particularly of young adults, in order to recruit them for incorporation into the puppet Army ranks. Proof of this is the establishment of a young people's battalion in the city of Santa Ana.

Here is more information from the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front, sent this time by our correspondent Andres Pena: On 14 and 15 September, the regime's forces continuously used 120-mm artillery to shell hamlets and cantons located west of San Agustin, in Usulután Department. The same thing is occurring in La Noria Canton, Jiquilisco jurisdiction.

On that same front, on 14 September at 0945, two A-37 Dragonfly [in English] airplanes bombed the civilian population in the town of El Zapote, Jucuarán jurisdiction. The following people were injured: Virginia Ramirez, 47; Josefina Ramirez, 18; Maurelio Carranza, 51; and Juan Carranza, a 10-year-old child.

Further Report

PA192153 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Martí in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Attention Salvadoran people: Our popular army continues to wear down the ranks of the puppet Army. A report sent by our companeros on the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front indicates that at 1400 yesterday, 18 September, FMLN guerrilla units attacked enemy positions on (El Clarín) Hill, located in the jurisdiction of Cacaopera, inflicting one dead and two wounded on the enemy.

Yesterday, 18 September, other FMLN guerrilla units damaged a crop dusting plane in El Nino Canton in the jurisdiction of San Miguel. The plane was attacked because it did not heed the FMLN's instructions not to fumigate the cotton fields that are part of the dictatorship's war economy.

We have more reports from the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front. On Monday, 17 September, FMLN guerrilla units attacked positions held by the infamous Treasury Police in the place known as (La Quinta) located in the jurisdiction of Tierra Blanca, Usulután Department. We inflicted one casualty on the enemy troops.

At 0600 that same day, 17 September, FMLN units attacked enemy forces as they were leaving Sociedad, inflicting two dead and several wounded on the enemy. Six hours later, other FMLN units attacked enemy positions near Sociedad, Morazan Department. Other reports from the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front indicate that on 17 September other FMLN units attacked enemy positions in Lolotiquillo, a few kilometers from San Francisco Gotera, inflicting one dead and two wounded on the enemy.

GUATEMALAFOREIGN MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH SPAIN

PA190412 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran has refrained from making statements on the conditions for restoring diplomatic relations with Spain. When asked about the restoration of diplomatic relations with the Spanish Government announced last night in an exclusive by "Guatemala Flash," the Guatemalan foreign minister officially confirmed, on behalf of General Oscar Mejia Victores' military government, that the protocol document will be signed in Bogota, Colombia on 22 September.

However, Foreign Minister Andrade refrained from telling the press about the conditions for restoring the diplomatic relations and said only: The solution reached is fair, worthy, and honorable, not only for Guatemala but also for Spain.

Foreign Minister Andrade Diaz-Duran said that he could not say anything about the conditions for the renewal of diplomatic relations with Spain because these depend on the revision of the document that will be signed on Saturday in Bogota. Andrade Diaz-Duran praised the mediating actions of Colombian President Belisario Betancur. Thanks to his efforts, the renewal of diplomatic relations with Spain became possible.

HONDURASGOVERNMENT 'DECLARATION' ON CONTADORA DOCUMENT

PA192256 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica "official declaration" issued in Tegucigalpa on 18 September -- read by announcer]

[Text] 1. The Honduran Foreign Secretariat has carefully analyzed the contents of the revised version of the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America.

2. The Honduran Government values the notable effort made by the enlightened governments of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela. It is profoundly grateful for their persevering actions on behalf of peace.

3. The revised version of the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America contains substantial modifications of the legal commitments on political issues for democratization purposes that must be made by all of the Central American countries, as well as on matters of disarmament and the limitation, reduction, and control of the current arms inventory, armed troops, and foreign military advisers; and a set of obligations that might create the conditions needed to establish a suitable system of peace, democracy, security, and cooperation in the Central American region.

4. Honduras fully shares the view expressed by their excellencies the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group in their letter to President Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova to the effect that it is now up to the political will of the Central American governments to give legal scope to the commitments identified during this process and, therefore, to adopt the realistic and equitable formulas for conciliation deemed suitable.

5. To this end, the Honduran Government declares that it is ready to assume its responsibilities, derived from the process of negotiations which must be continued in order to culminate with the signing of the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America, to maintain the permanent political consultations agreed on by the foreign ministers of Central America and the Contadora Group during the seventh joint meeting held in Panama City on 7 September 1984 in order to reach agreements on the final adjustments deemed pertinent.

SALVADORAN STANCE ON BORDER TALKS CRITICIZED

PA192325 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Commentary: "Inveiglement by the Salvadorans"]

[Excerpt] Once again circumstances force us to broach the subject of the negotiations between our country and El Salvador on border delimitation, the final stage of the peace treaty that will be concluded once the two governments agree to end the conflict either by a direct agreement or by submitting the issue to an international tribunal.

We were aware of Salvadoran Foreign Minister Tenorio's recent visit, and if we chose not to mention it, it was merely out of prudence. However, the new Salvadoran foreign minister's lack of sincerity is evident, and we have no doubt that our brethren beyond the Coascoran River are employing a strategy characterized by inveiglement in order to divert our attention until the deadline for the direct negotiations expires. We have seen no interest in direct negotiations on the part of the Salvadoran people, despite the great benefits they have recently received from our country.

Mr Tenorio's stubbornness and impudence is both irritating and laughable when he asks Honduras to be patient about finding a solution to the conflict. Patient. This shows the Salvadoran foreign minister's cynicism, since patience is what is [word indistinct] among the Hondurans who see how El Salvador, which has benefitted more from the installation of a regional military training center and from U.S. aid, is playing the role of the wolf, while characterizing us as lambs ready to sacrifice our skins.

Fortunately, the Honduran officials who handle these foreign policy issues at the highest level have gradually come to understand that one cannot act quixotically in this deal with the Salvadorans, because this would be tantamount to admitting that we approve of their inveiglement.

Upon returning from El Salvador, Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica announced that the Honduran and Salvadoran commissions will resume their negotiations next Monday. However, he has admitted that he is moderately optimistic -- listen very carefully to this statement -- that he is moderately optimistic about these talks which to us seem sterile, so sterile that what we warned of from the beginning is now being fulfilled: The Salvadorans continue to resort to the most brazen dilatory tactics in order to continue wasting time so this entire pantomime about a direct solution cannot be achieved within the period stipulated by the Lima treaty.

Whenever these commissions meet, the Salvadorans bring in new members so they can claim that since there are new representatives, new people involved in the negotiations, they must familiarize themselves with the issues discussed at the previous sessions. Now they are sending us a new deputy foreign minister who will probably take the same position: that he is not familiar with the subjects previously discussed by his predecessors.

The Salvadorans could not show more boldness than this, as they believe that their constitutional principle about the irreducibility [irreductibilidad] of Salvadoran territory cannot even be discussed with another country.

In this border conflict issue with El Salvador, direct negotiations and the term irreducibility of territory are mutually exclusive. Therefore, as we have already suggested, Honduras should begin preparing to open an office in The Hague. It should also send an ambassador there and a team of officials to begin working to create a climate favorable to Honduras in the European countries where the judges are who will resolve our border conflict with El Salvador through arbitration and later hand down a decision.

The situation is very clear: The Salvadorans have been playing with us all this time and they do not have the slightest intention of seeking a prompt solution to the conflict.

NICARAGUA

DANIEL ORTEGA MEETS WITH POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER

PA191947 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, met last night with Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, a member of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party.

Olszowski is visiting Nicaragua at the government's invitation. The objective of his visit is to expand economic cooperation. The Polish foreign minister expressed the Polish Government and people's solidarity and rejected the CIA-backed and financed mercenary groups that attack Nicaragua. The Polish leader placed a floral wreath at the mausoleum of Commander Carlos Fonseca, father of the Sandinist people's revolution. He also met with Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto to discuss bilateral relations, the internal policy of each of their countries, and the possibilities of increasing ties of economic cooperation.

D'ESCOTO COMMENTS ON 'ARROGANT' U.S ATTITUDE

PA191636 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] The arrogant attitude of the Reagan administration constitutes the biggest threat to international peace and security, Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said on referring to the many occasions in which the United States has rejected the calls by multilateral forums for a change in U.S. foreign policy. The foreign minister warned that imperialism's war against the Nicaraguan people can no longer be called covert because it is a real, dirty, unjust, and irresponsible war. Here are remarks by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto:

[Begin D'Escoto recording] Despite everything that has been decided there [not further identified] and despite the order for provisional measures of protection issued by the International Court of Justice in The Hague which ordered the United States to halt its aggressions against Nicaragua and to respect the Nicaraguan people's right to self-determination, despite all of this, the United States acts as if nothing has happened. It is a despotic, arrogant, and superior attitude that has characterized this country [words indistinct] a wealthy and militarily powerful country that feels it owns the world. I think that this aggression against Nicaragua and the U.S. Government's justification for this aggression shows that the United States insists on proclaiming itself accuser, judge, and executioner.

This is something that the international community cannot tolerate. It is precisely this arrogant U.S. attitude that makes the current U.S. administration the biggest threat to international peace and security. [end recording]

Commenting on the repatriation of the bodies of the two North Americans killed in the downing of a helicopter in Santa Clara, Nueva Segovia Department, Foreign Minister D'Escoto said that the government will proceed to do whatever the relatives wish in regard to turning the bodies over to the U.S. Embassy.

[Begin D'Escoto recording] We are doing everything as quickly as possible. We feel that this inactivity by the U.S. Government is unjustifiable and that it unnecessarily increases the suffering, the anguish, and waiting of the parents and relatives of those North Americans who in the end are the victims of incendiary, irresponsible, and interventionist rhetoric by not only government spokesmen but by the main spokesman, President Reagan. This is what encourages these people to get involved in this type of criminal activity. A White House spokesman referred to these people as persons of goodwill when the results of their actions are the murder of (?children) and adults such as those who died in the bombing of Santa Clara. It is really cynical to describe those who come to kill defenseless people and children as men of goodwill. [end recording]

CARLOS NUNEZ TO ATTEND IPU CONFERENCE

PA191543 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the State Council, will leave today for Geneva, Switzerland at the head of a delegation that will attend the 62d IPU conference to be held 23 to 29 September. Commander Nunez will be accompanied by Sub Commander Rafael Solis, secretary of the State Council, and Angela Rosa Acevedo, secretary of the Foreign Commission. The Nicaraguan delegation will also attend the congress of the British Labor Party from 1 to 5 October. During the two events, Commander Nunez will report on the escalation of U.S. aggression against our people and the peace efforts being undertaken by the Nicaraguan Government.

HUMBERTO ORTEGA ON MEXICAN POLICY, FRIGATES

PA191853 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1635 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Humberto Ortega Saavedra, commander of the revolution, commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army, EPS, and defense minister on 19 September press conference on his return from Mexico, at the Augusto C. Sandino Airport -- with unidentified reporters live; broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Ortega] ...to be present at all official ceremonies, to greet President Miguel de la Madrid, and the Mexican defense secretary on behalf of Nicaragua and also an opportunity to strengthen the historical ties uniting the Nicaraguan and Mexican peoples in our common efforts for independence, and in our current efforts to achieve the peace that is so necessary at this time particularly for Central America and Nicaragua, currently attacked by the U.S. administration, by the most reactionary circles in the current U.S. Government. So, we are happy to be back in our homeland again, and we are very pleased with the warmth and solidarity we received from the Mexican people.

[Question] Commander, how would you describe the policy of the Mexican Government at this time, when attacks on Nicaragua have become more evident?

How would you define it after your visit in that country?

[Ortega] As we know, Mexico, through the Contadora Group, has been conducting efforts aimed at finding ways to solve the grave situation in the region, particularly in Nicaragua, due to the attacks it is now confronting. As I said, Mexico is trying to find solutions to these problems in a peaceful and civilized manner, through reasonable negotiations. In this sense, we value this visit, as another evidence of the Mexican Government's efforts to help in finding peace for the region, which is so badly needed, particularly in the case of Nicaragua, which is facing U.S. attacks.

[Question] According to reports on a statement you made in Mexico City, you said that the matter of the MIT's is not subject to negotiations. I would like to know if this is correct, and if the purchase of MIG's by Nicaragua could be a point of discussion in the U.S.-Nicaraguan talks?

[Ortega] Since the beginning of the revolution, Nicaragua has been making efforts to construct a new society, to give shape to the new revolutionary government we are promoting. In this sense, when our revolution succeeded, we found a destroyed military force, the same one that the people in arms, under the direction of the FSLN had destroyed. This was Somoza's force. Somoza never needed an army to defend our national sovereignty, because our sovereignty was already badly hurt by U.S. intervention through Somoza. In other words, Somoza never required an adequate army to defend our sovereignty, since he had already surrendered it to U.S. interests. The revolutionary government, the Sandinist Directorate has decided to create an Army to defend our sovereignty and our revolution. This Army, which is fundamentally for ground operations, is complemented with a war Navy and an Air Force. In the past few years we have been working at building our Air Force, a modest one, but an indispensable complement of our ground forces, which are the fundamental forces for the defense of our country. In this direction, we have been working in two main projects; the construction of the Punta Huete Airport, as we all know, and the training of our pilots. At the same time, the government has been making arrangements to purchase the planes that will enable the Nicaraguan revolutionary government to have its Air Force, which is a legitimate right of any country in the world. We are working on this. This is why we say that Nicaragua's right to build its Air Force is not negotiable within the framework of the direct talks with the United States, or of any other forum.

[Question] What is the Mexican Government's position on our electoral process?

[Ortega] Of the U.S. Government?

[Question] Of the Mexican government.

[Ortega] To date we have found great understanding for Nicaragua's efforts to hold an electoral process amid such great aggression that gravely disrupts the country's economy and normal life. In this sense, we have found great understanding from the Mexican Government regarding Nicaragua's efforts to promote the current electoral process. Despite the enemy's campaign and the misinformation that our enemies have spread abroad, the electoral process has been advancing and we are sure it will successfully conclude in accordance with the government's efforts. We have already seen this with the registration which was the first great step that showed that the electoral process is correctly advancing. Therefore, we have found understanding on the part of the Mexican authorities and this encourages us.

[Question] The Democratic Coordinating Board insists that the date of the election be postponed. Do the Sandinists feel that the 4 November election date cannot be changed or could it be the object of negotiation if the Coordinating Board promises to participate?

[Ortega] I have just arrived here. The Sandinist Directorate and the revolutionary government are constantly analyzing this situation. In the next few days, we will more clearly make known everything related with the Coordinating Board. We already (?said) in Mexico that the revolutionary government is willing, if the Supreme Electoral Council so decides, to give some opportunity so that these gentlemen can register and participate in the electoral process we are promoting. Thank you very much.

[Question] Are the frigates [words indistinct] in Nicaraguan waters? Are they still there or are they outside territorial waters? In what way will they provoke an (?impasse) in the continuation of the Manzanillo talks?

[Ortega] The Sandinists have always quoted advice received from Carlos Fonseca: When our patience is exhausted, we should be more patient. We think that we have the duty to make every effort so that the formula of peaceful solutions will prevail above the existing trend toward the worsening of military tension and the violence that tends to become generalized if this attitude of the current U.S. administration continues. While we were coming from Mexico, we had the opportunity to practically fly right over one of the frigates that is currently 30 km from the Nicaraguan coast, off the port of Corinto. This attitude, the frigates, the threats, the increase of aggression, and the threat of new waves of attacks from the border show in practice that the circles that do not want us to reach an agreement with the U.S. administration are predominating. But we think that alongside these threats and pressures, we should continue to make efforts at communications and at finding a framework for a just and reasonable solution at the same time that we continue to prepare our people for the defense of the country. Alongside the efforts for negotiations and peace, the people must be firm and prepared to face the worsening of the military situation if there is a direct U.S. aggression. Therefore, we fundamentally prepare for peace but we also prepare to face such aggression.

ETHICS RULES FOR ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN ISSUED

PA191520 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] The Supreme Electoral Council has issued a document containing 14 rules of ethics and regulations for the electoral campaign based on Article 153 of the electoral law. During the electoral campaign, there must be respect for the political opinion of others so that ideas will be answered with ideas in a cultured and mature manner, the document stated.

The document indicated that while carrying out job-related activities, public officials must not be involved in or distribute political propaganda. It also warned that the use of insults and denigrating references to the character and the first or last name of candidates will be considered an action that is contrary to electoral ethics and, therefore, subject to sanctions.

FOREIGN OBSERVERS INVITED TO NOVEMBER ELECTIONS

PA191515 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] The foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and Central America and U.S. senators have been invited as observers for the 4 November general elections, Leonel Arguello, a member of the Supreme Electoral Council, has announced.

He added that political personalities of West Europe, Asia, and Oceania will be invited to obtain firsthand knowledge of the Nicaraguan electoral process.

Evaluating the past 7 weeks of the electoral campaign, Arguello said that the political parties have not only had the opportunity to present their arguments and government programs, but they have also motivated the people so they will support the party of their choice.

CDN LEADER CRITICIZES FSLN REFUSAL TO DIALOGUE

PA200111 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] This morning Luis Rivas Leiva, Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] president, criticized the FSLN for refusing to hold a dialogue with CDN groups, while holding talks with the U.S. Government and with the Honduran and Salvadoran Governments through the Contadora Group.

Rivas Leiva said that a national dialogue would require the Contadora Group or OAS supervision.

Gioconda Belli, FSLN representative on the National Council of Political Parties, replied to the Social Democratic leader by stating that during Thursday's Direct Line program broadcast on Radio Sandino, Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez had already rejected any preliminary or other dialogue with the CDN. Belli stressed that CDN members are engaged in a political scheme to appear as victims of the FSLN. Belli said that the CDN claim that it has great popular strength fell apart when it could not even get 300 persons at the airport to greet the so-called CDN candidates on their arrival. Belli added that the CDN is playing to a foreign audience in an attempt to discredit our revolution and electoral process.

SANDINIST GROUPS SURROUND 'CDN' BUILDING

PA192139 Paris AFP in Spanish 2044 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Managua, 19 Sep (AFP) -- This afternoon Sandinist groups "armed with sticks and machetes" surrounded a building being used by leaders of the opposition's Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Coordinating Board (CDN), including its presidential candidate, Arturo Cruz, in the city of Leon, 90 km northwest of Managua, according to opposition sources.

The secretary of information of the Social Democratic Party, Armodio Mendieta, told AFP that the situation is "tense," as some 600 Sandinist militants have "surrounded" the building. Mendieta denounced the presence of "government military members" among the demonstrators, and said that the police "have done nothing" to clear up the situation which began at 1100.

The demonstrators were shouting slogans against the opposition CDN leaders accusing them of being "traitors" and "spokesmen of imperialism" he noted. This is the first direct action by Sandinist militants against the government opponents, who have refused to register their candidates for the 4 November elections claiming "lack of guarantees" for a "free and democratic" process.

Police Evacuate CDN Leaders

PA200030 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2344 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Managua, 19 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- According to political sources, this afternoon the Leon police evacuated opposition leaders of the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board, CDN, who were surrounded by "hostile groups." The police were on alert for several hours and cordoned off the sector where the tense situation was taking place.

Finally, the police decided "to provide protection" and evacuate the besieged dissidents, who left the city of Leon.

The national CDN leaders who were evacuated by the Leon police are: Arturo Cruz, Adan Fletes, Luis Rivas, Carlos Huembes, and Erick Ramirez, among others.

MISURA'S FAGOTH DISCUSSES JAPANESE AID

PA191307 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1157 GMT 19 Sep 84

[By Anne Marie O'Connor]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 19 Sep (LATIN-REUTER) -- Japanese mercenaries have given military training to right-wing guerrillas who are fighting to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government, according to the leader of the rebel Miskitos, Sumus, and Ramas [Misura].

Steadman Fagoth, leader of the Misura army, made up of three tribes of Indians of the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast, said that seven Japanese helped his men to form special attack units and trained them in martial arts in handling weapons. Fagoth's statement in an interview with REUTER, was the first indications that the guerrilla war promoted by the United States against the Sandinist government of Nicaragua is drawing in mercenaries from outside the western hemisphere.

This month, two U.S. mercenaries were killed in an air attack on a Nicaraguan military school. Fagoth said that the Japanese trained his men in martial arts, the handling and use of weapons, and strategy for 3 months in camps on the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast, before returning to Japan in April.

"They told us that they wanted to cooperate with us to struggle against communism," he said. Fagoth said that he considered foreign aid as a counterbalance of international assistance to Sandinists.

"Ever since the Cubans, Libyans, and Palestinians came to Nicaragua, the conflict has been internationalized. Why should we not have the right to receive cooperation from international volunteers to help us combat the Sandinists?" he asked.

Katsumi Yoshimura, first secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Tegucigalpa, said that he had had no knowledge of the alleged participation of his fellow countrymen in the training of anti-Sandinist rebels. "We know nothing in that respect," he said. "Usually the people here cannot distinguish a Japanese from a Taiwanese or a Korean."

ARDE SAYS HOOKER, DELGADO TO REMAIN PRISONERS

PA192121 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The misgovernment of Managua, represented by the nine commanders, has refused to exchange prisoners. With this refusal, they are showing their few followers and the world that they do not support their followers and that they are not interested in what can happen to them. With their definite refusal to exchange prisoners, they have shown a very deep contempt for and have abandoned their supporters, who mistakenly offer them material and human support.

Our organization has proven that it does respect the lives of its prisoners and that it has great humanitarian feelings. Throughout our struggle for liberation, we have returned more than 300 Nicaraguan brothers who have surrendered to our armed forces to those who are to blame for our country's intervention.

By refusing an exchange, the nine killers of our people have reaffirmed their lack of interest in their followers. We are sure that if the prisoners were Cubans, Russians, Bulgarians, or Libyans, they would not hesitate in carrying out the exchange, because Moscow's nine puppets value the lives of the foreign invaders more than the life of a Nicaraguan soldier or official.

The Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, hereby informs the nine that Hooker and Delgado will remain with us in liberated territory as our prisoners. Thus, we strongly reject the misleading statements made by Daniel Ortega who said that the prisoners are in Costa Rica. These false statements are clearly and perversely intended to involve our southern neighbor in a problem that only involves Nicaraguans.

Without totalitarianism or a return to the past!

CASTRO MEETS WITH POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER

PA191746 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Cuban President Fidel Castro has received Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, who paid an official visit to Cuba, in Havana. The meeting was held in a friendly and fraternal atmosphere. They exchanged views on aspects of the international situation and matters of mutual interest on relations between Cuba and Poland.

At the end of the Polish foreign minister's visit, Cuba and Poland issued a joint communique reiterating their willingness not to spare any efforts to avert a nuclear war, to decrease international tensions, and favor detente and cooperation among states.

The two sides reiterated their criticism of the dangerous and warmongering policy of the United States which is increasingly threatening world peace and expressed concern over the situation prevailing in Central America and the Caribbean.

Subsequently, the Polish minister left for Managua on a 3-day official visit to Nicaragua.

MACHADO VENTURA RECEIVES SOVIET PUBLISHING GROUP

FL181906 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Jose Machado Ventura, member of the Politburo, yesterday received the Soviet delegation headed by Boris Pastukhov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, which is attending the Second International Book Fair and Exposition in Havana. Barbara Castillo, Chief of the Central Committee's Administrative and Economics Department, participated in the meeting.

Later the delegation visited the Havana Newspaper Plant where they were accompanied by Jorge Enrique Mendoza, editor of GRANMA and member of the Central Committee, and by Barbara Castillo.

Pastukhov, who is also a member of the CPSU Central Committee, and his delegation visited GRANMA's editorial office and print shop and held a fraternal conversation with Mendoza and members of the editorial staff.

BULGARIA'S PETUR MLADENOV RECEIVES FLAVIO BRAVO

FL191301 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1215 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia -- Bulgarian Foreign Affairs Minister Petur Mladenov has received Flavio Bravo, president of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP] of Cuba. During the meeting, the two officials expressed their concern over the international situation, which has been worsened by the aggressive policy of Ronald Reagan's administration.

CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

FL181658 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1402 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Politburo member and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has arrived today in Moscow. The Cuban leader heads the Cuban delegation that, beginning tomorrow, will participate in the meetings of the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, CEMA.

Opens CEMA Meeting

FL191912 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez opened in Moscow today CEMA's third executive committee meeting in his capacity as president of this organ.

In his opening speech, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez welcomed the representatives from the 10-member countries of the socialist community and Yugoslavia, with whom CEMA has an accord which has been in effect for 20 years now.

In reference to this anniversary, the Cuban leader, who is also a Politburo member of the Communist Party of Cuba, emphasized that the accord with Yugoslavia confirms the openness of the council and shows the practical necessity of strengthening cooperation among the CEMA member-nations and Yugoslavia. He said the accord had stood up to the test of time, which is evidence of its vitality.

PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT DELEGATION VISITS WARSAW

FL191454 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1423 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] A delegation of the assembly of the People's Government of Havana City Province, headed by its vice president, Jose Ramon Perez Valdivia, has arrived today in Warsaw. During its visit, the delegation, which received an official invitation from the authorities of the Provincial People's Council of Warsaw City Province, will meet with local officials and visit historical and cultural centers in the Polish capital.

INTERIOR MINISTER VALDEZ ARRIVES IN ZIMBABWE

FL191942 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1804 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Ramiro Valdes Menendez, Politburo member and interior minister, arrived today in Harare, capital of Zimbabwe, on an official and friendly visit to the African country.

After his arrival, Ramiro Valdes, accompanied by the Zimbabwean Minister of Security [as heard] Emmerson Munangagwa, was taken to a monument commemorating the heroes of the country, located 10 km from Harare, where Valdez placed a floral wreath.

Munangagwa provided the Cuban visitors with a broad explanation of the monument's significance where the remains of Zimbabwean leaders who led the people to independence rest.

During their stay in the country, Ramiro Valdez and his delegation will participate in a program of activities which includes visits to historic sites in Zimbabwe.

BRAZILIAN EVENT TO MARK CUBAN REVOLUTION

PA200114 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Ricardo (Otaque), first secretary of the Jose Marti Association in Sao Paulo, has told the local press that Brazilians need to know more about the Cuban reality. He reported that a cultural activity will be held in Sao Paulo from Thursday to 10 October to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the triumph of the Cuban revolution. This cultural activity will include exhibits, debates, film festivals, and two performances with the participation of many artists who are friends of Cuba.

This activity is the largest held in Brazil since the break in diplomatic and trade relations with Cuba 20 years ago.

REPRESSION AGAINST MEXICANS IN U.S. INCREASES

PA200132 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Report by Juan Roberto Laforte, PRELA correspondent in Mexico City -- recorded]

[Text] The arrest and deportation of more than 1 million undocumented Mexicans from the United States thus far this year proves the considerable increase in repression against immigrant Mexican workers in that neighboring northern country. This information was revealed by the U.S. Department of Justice at a time when the highest Mexican officials are demanding absolute respect for the human and labor rights of the undocumented Mexicans who work in the United States.

Two days ago, in an evident reference to an increase in the repressive measures against Mexican immigrant workers which was started by the Simpson-Mazzoli bill, PEMEX Director Mario Ramon Beteta asserted that human rights are much more important than immigration laws. Speaking on behalf of the Mexican Government during the ceremony held in Houston, Texas, to commemorate Mexican independence, Beteta said that Miguel de la Madrid's administration will exert itself to support its citizens in that neighboring northern country. Even though the Simpson-Mazzoli bill has not been approved, the Reagan administration has ordered an increase in border patrols and immigration police. This represents an increase in persecution; 20 percent more Mexicans were deported as compared to last year.

Nothing has been achieved thus far by Mexican officials' continuous statements, including those of President Miguel de la Madrid, demanding absolute respect for the human, labor, and social rights of the individuals who travel from Mexico to the United States in search of work. The latest accusations reveal the illegal retention of salaries, taxes that are not paid to social security, the exploitation of children, massive arrests, and abuse of Mexican workers by the border guards and patrols, plus many other violations based on the yet unapproved Simpson-Mazzoli bill.

U.S. INTERVENTION IN EL SALVADOR CRITICIZED

PA191744 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Sep 84

["Our America" Commentary]

[Text] The facts and figures show the falsehood of the recent statements by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte about an alleged improvement of the human rights situation in that country. In the past 5 years, nearly 50,000 persons in El Salvador have been murdered by the regime's military forces. This situation did not change after Jose Napoleon Duarte assumed the presidency of the country. On the contrary, the Legal Assistance Office of the San Salvador Archbishopric, the human rights commission, and the Monsignor Oscar Romero Committee of Mothers of Political Prisoners and Missing Persons, agree that in the first 3 months of the Duarte administration, 414 persons have been murdered by the Armed Forces and the extreme right paramilitary groups. This figure does not include the crimes committed so far in September, when the Duarte regime massacred 50 peasants and arrested approximately 100 farmworkers.

The government of Jose Napoleon Duarte has done nothing to end the internal strife taking place in El Salvador. Far from seeking solutions to the conflict, the new government has given a new impulse to the war plans prepared by U.S. military strategists against the FMLN forces.

The Salvadoran Army has intensified its offensive against the rebels, as well as the forcible recruiting of minors under 18, particularly in San Miguel and Usulután Departments, the scenes of intense fighting and indiscriminate bombings of civilians which have resulted in hundreds of dead, including children and old people. This is the strategy designed by U.S. military experts which is promoted and supported in every way by the Salvadoran Government and the Armed Forces, trained by Yankee advisers.

However, the so-called reconstruction plan, drawn up by the Pentagon strategists, has not yielded the results expected by its designers. Salvadoran Army spokesmen admit that they have suffered numerous casualties in combat with the guerrilla forces.

In the headquarters of the 5th Infantry Brigade, its commander Colonel Israel Machuca, and other officers, have had to threaten the soldiers and their relatives in an effort to stop desertions. In a little over 3 months of government, the chief of the Salvadoran regime has only helped increase U.S. intervention in El Salvador. Such is the most important result of his government, determined to continue the war against the revolutionary forces, despite the constant setbacks.

The rebel forces have increased their areas of operations to new regions of strategic importance to the national economy, inflicting heavy blows on government troops. Incapable of preventing the advance of the guerrillas, the Army has resorted to the indiscriminate bombing of civilians. It has been learned that veteran mercenaries of the U.S. war against Vietnam are participating in the peasant massacres.

The increased criminal actions against the Salvadoran population and the U.S. intervening escalation in that Central American country, have been the objectives of President Ronald Reagan's policy in El Salvador. Now, Washington is preparing to send bombers similar to those used in the Vietnam war, as part of the additional military aid approved by the U.S. Congress for El Salvador, requested by President Ronald Reagan. The situation of human rights in El Salvador has deteriorated under the government of Jose Napoleon Duarte, and the menace of a U.S. military intervention has increased, in turn.

FORMER U.S. ENVOY DISCUSSES EL SALVADOR POLICY

PA200228 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Former U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador Robert White has charged that everything the Ronald Reagan government does in that country is leading to intervention by U.S. troops in the Salvadoran conflict.

At a news conference held at Emory University in Georgia, White accused Reagan of having destroyed all the peace initiatives that have emerged over the past few years.

Meanwhile, the Salvadoran Army sustained 10 casualties when rebels ambushed a military convoy on the Northern Trunk Highway. In a similar action carried out near El Paraíso garrison in Chalatenango, the Salvadoran troops sustained eight casualties.

LUSHINCHI, DUARTE COMMENT ON REGIONAL SITUATION

PA192237 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] In Caracas Venezuelan President Jaime Lushinchi reiterated that his government believes in nonintervention in regard to the Central American crisis and demanded respect for the people's self-determination in that region.

He made these remarks at a luncheon with Jose Napoleon Duarte, the leader of the Salvadoran regime, who ends his visit to Venezuela today.

Later at a news conference, Duarte admitted that there are more than 50 U.S. advisers in El Salvador and that the death squads have been the promoters of a criminal violence which has claimed thousands of lives. Duarte stressed once more that he will not establish any negotiations with the FMLN-FDR.

During his visit to Venezuela, Duarte met with top leaders of COPEI and the Democratic Action Party who expressed support for his actions as leader of the Salvadoran process.

SALVADORAN ARCHBISHOP WANTS KILLINGS PROBED

FL171648 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Monsignor Arturo Rivera y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador, has demanded that his country's regime investigate the killing of 50 peasants in the northern department of Chalatenango. Rivera y Damas demanded clarification of reports that 50 people were murdered by the Salvadoran Army on 30 August in the town of Nueva Trinidad.

During his Sunday homily, the archbishop said the peasants were fleeing from a counter-insurgency operation by the military when they were ambushed and killed without offering resistance.

Rivera y Damas' demand was in contrast to assertions made this weekend in Washington by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, to whom it appears that human rights progress has been made in El Salvador under the Jose Napoleon Duarte regime.

The Salvadoran Human Rights Commission has said, nevertheless, that since Duarte came to power just 3 and 1/2 months ago, 400 murders have been committed in that Central American nation. During the same period, there have been 87 disappearances, 2 mass killings of civilian peasants, and over 100 bombings of populated areas.

SALVADORAN ASSEMBLY REFUSES TO RECEIVE WORKERS

PA191940 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] The Salvadoran Legislative Assembly has refused to receive a union delegation making economic and political demands and decided to extend the state of siege for 30 more days. This state of siege has been in effect since 1980.

Approximately 500 workers of the coffee and sugar industry went to the assembly to demand a 70-percent wage increase, the release of political prisoners, the opening of jobs and the abolishment of antilabor decrees.

SALVADORAN ARMY BEGINS ANTIGUERRILLA OPERATION

PA191249 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] News reports from El Salvador indicate that over 1,000 military troops began a counterinsurgency operation on Monday to combat the guerrilla offensive in areas near that country's capital.

According to the reports, the 6th Infantry Brigade, Treasury Police and elite Atonal Battalion soldiers tried to find the rebels who staged surprise attacks over the past weekend.

Other news reports state that FMLN detachments attacked military positions in the towns of Jiquilisco, San Francisco Javier, and Tierra Blanca, in Usulután Department, killing 10 soldiers.

Official reports indicate that insurgent commando units knocked down seven high tension towers in the northern zone of San Salvador Department, causing blackouts in Chalatenango and most of the capital city.

The rebel station Farabundo Marti Radio reported heavy clashes on Saturday along the coastal highway near Usulután. The same source added that guerrilla units are controlling major stretches of that highway which connects El Salvador's entire eastern zone.

NICAGAGUA'S HUMBERTO ORTEGA ON MIGS, DEFENSE

PA192218 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] During a news conference held in Mexico City, Nicaraguan Defense Minister Commander Humberto Ortega stated that his country has the right to have its own air force as a basic requirement for national defense. He added that the acquisition of MIG-21 fighters does not represent a threat to the United States.

Ortega said that the Sandinist government will inaugurate the new military airport in Punta Huete within the next few months and stressed that Nicaragua is prepared to respond to the eventuality of a direct U.S. invasion.

After reporting the resumption of air and naval attacks and the increasing violation of Nicaraguan airspace, Ortega disclosed that Sandinist intelligence sources have reports that the U.S. Government will soon resume mining Nicaraguan ports and will escalate border conflicts with Honduras and with Costa Rica.

An invasion of Nicaragua would be an error and a terrible crime, Ortega emphasized. It would contribute to spreading the conflict throughout the region and extending the bloodshed to the United States, he said.

U.S. FRIGATES VIOLATE NICARAGUAN WATERS

PA182226 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government has charged that three North American frigates repeatedly violated its territorial waters on Monday and warned that this provocation is a prelude to new U.S. aggression.

An official communique released early today in Managua notes that two of the frigates were as close as 8 miles from the shore at Montelimar, where an airstrip and the Pedro Arauz Palacios Military School are located. The communique adds that a helicopter took off from one of the frigates and flew over the coast several times.

Meanwhile, in Washington Democratic Senator James Sasser has confirmed that the three light planes that participated in the air raid on the military school in Santa Clara, Nicaragua, on 1 September were delivered to the Somozist counterrevolutionaries operating from Honduras by the CIA. Sasser asserted that he has Pentagon documents to prove this charge.

Yesterday, Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government junta, said that the attack on Santa Clara, in which three children died, was an official action by the U.S. Government.

Another report from San Jose indicates that the Costa Rican judicial investigation organization has found the wreckage of a light plane that was used to supply weapons to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries on a farm owned by a North American who is involved in operations to provide logistical support to the anti-Sandinists.

HONDURAN OPPOSITION DECRIES U.S. TALKS SECRECY

PA190441 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] In San Jose, Honduran opposition deputies and leaders have asked that Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova inform the Congress about the nature of the amendments to the military assistance treaty between the United States and Honduras.

Groups opposing the government, which represent the majority of public opinion, have criticized the secrecy surrounding the Honduran-U.S. talks on military agreements. These talks have been held over the past 11 days.

Efrain Diaz, president of the Honduran Christian Democratic Party, recalled that 2 years ago the current military treaties were modified through unconstitutional amendments and demanded some explanations on the so-called Regional Military Training and Security Center at Puerto Castilla on the Atlantic, as well as on the many military installations that the United States operates in Honduras.

GUTIERREZ DENIES SANDINISTS IN COSTA RICA

PA162158 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez denied that Nicaraguan citizens Ray Hooker and Patricia Delgado, recently kidnapped by anti-Sandinist counter-revolutionaries, are in Costa Rican territory.

The Nicaraguan Government demanded the return of the prisoners when the Miskito, Sumu and Rama Sandinist Unity [Misurasata] group publicly claimed responsibility for the action and announced that in 48 hours it would reveal conditions for an exchange with the Managua regime.

BOLIVIAN LABOR FEDERATION HOLDS ELECTIONS

PA192113 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Report by Jorge Luis Luna, PRELA correspondent in La Paz — recorded]

[Text] Although almost all union leaders linked to the government were left out of the new Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] board, the powerful labor organization reiterated its commitment to defend the democratic process.

After 15 days of divided deliberations in Cochabamba, the Sixth National COB Congress approved a political declaration that has been described in La Paz as a consensus among the various political factions that reelected Juan Lechin Oquendo as executive secretary.

Observers took the reelection of the veteran union leader, who has been leading the COB for 32 years, for granted. However, surprises occurred: This was the first time that so many opposed Lechin. Lechin obtained 278 votes from the labor delegates while his only opponent, Simon Reyes of the Bolivian Communist Party, obtained 147 votes. In addition, 107 delegates did not attend the meeting, 3 abstained, and 6 cast blank ballots. The election process lasted 20 hours.

The 34-member COB Executive Committee now has approximately 7 members who belong to President Hernan Siles Zuazo's government party, while Lechin controls the larger majority in alliance with small political parties.

Despite the advantage over the government which the union leader enjoys, an advantage which has resulted from the wearing down of the government during the past 2 years, the sixth congress' political declaration shows the clear influence of the so-called official sectors.

The labor union declaration chiefly points out that the workers assert their willingness to defend and preserve, through parliamentary means, the democratic process and the full enforcement of rights and liberties against all efforts to carry out a fascist coup.

The COB has appealed to revolutionary and democratic parties as well as to patriotic military men to struggle together with the people so that Bolivia never again falls in the claws of fascism, the declaration added.

In addition, the country's most important union reaffirmed its belief in socialism. This belief was approved at its fourth congress. The union has also criticized the economic crisis inherited from military regimes and condemned the IMF-oriented economic policy that, according to the COB, has been implemented during the Democratic and Popular Unity government.

CHILEAN BISHOPS PROTEST GOVERNMENT AGGRESSION

PA180258 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] At least 250 persons were arrested in Chile during police operations to prevent presumed criminal acts on the 174th anniversary of the beginning of the struggle for independence in that country.

Yesterday a Te Deum was offered in the Santiago evangelist cathedral, attended by dictator Augusto Pinochet and the other members of the military junta. The bishops of Concepcion, Copiapo, Linares, Salta, and Puntarenas suspended the service in their regions, protesting the repression which in the past few weeks has resulted in 17 deaths, including that of French priest Andre Jarlan.

Other reports reveal that the Chilean military government has extended the state of emergency for another 90 days.

Church Issues: Peace Call

PA192149 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] The Chilean Catholic Church has issued a call for peace, life, and an effort to put aside ideological barriers and prejudices in order to form a great current of national agreement for a true democracy.

Santiago Archbishop Monsignor Juan Francisco Fresno issued this call during a religious ceremony to commemorate the 174th anniversary of Chile's independence.

The bishops of Copiapo, Talca, Linares, Concepcion, and Puntarenas called off their Te Deums to protest the growing police repression.

To try to make others responsible for and guilty of our problems is to tell lies, Monsignor Fresno said during the mass attended by General Augusto Pinochet, the leader of the regime, and other members of the military junta.

Meanwhile, a court began the trial against 10 opposition leaders whom the regime accused of promoting the protest drive held in Chile early this month. Those on trial are Mario Sharpe Gabriel Valdes, Enrique Silva Cimma and Fanny Pollarolo; and Luis Barria of the People's Democratic Movement; and union leaders Manuel Bustos, Jose di Giorgio, Raul Montesinos, and Juan Claudio Reyes.

THOUSANDS ATTEND ANTIGOVERNMENT RALLY IN URUGUAY

PA171849 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Thousands have demanded in Montevideo the release of National Party leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate and other political prisoners in Uruguay.

The demonstration was held Sunday in front of the obelisk honoring the deputies to the 1830 Constituent Assembly in Montevideo.

The demonstrators listened to several speakers, including National Party presidential candidate Alberto Zumaran, and shouted slogans against the military regime. Zumaran said that if the National Party wins the November elections it will take steps to abolish the ban on political parties and organizations and grant a general amnesty to all political prisoners.

FRANCE, LIBYA AGREE TO WITHDRAW FORCES FROM CHAD

PA171753 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] France and Libya have agreed to withdraw their military forces from Chad beginning on 25 September. The announcement was made by the French Foreign Ministry in a communique that states that the agreement was signed during French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson's recent trip to Libya.

JAIME CROMBET PRESIDES OVER CEREMONY IN SANTIAGO

FL191140 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1105 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] In Santiago de Cuba, Jaime Crombet, member of the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee, presided over the starting up of the last equipment installed at the Celia Sanchez Manduley Textile Combine, which is the largest of its kind in Cuba. Also present at the ceremony were Antonio Esquivel, vice president of the Council of Ministers, and Jose Ramon Balaguer Cabrera, first party secretary in the province.

FARM COOPERATIVES INCREASE FOOD PRODUCTION

FL192046 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Nearly 60 percent of the land held by small farmers is under cooperativism, it was reported today at the sixth plenum of the National Association of Small Farmers [ANAP]. Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura presided over the ANAP's national plenum.

The farmers provided 3,400,000 quintals of food in 1984, one million quintals more than in the same period in 1983. On the parallel market, the ANAP members have sold 400,000 quintals of food, mostly bananas.

At the ANAP plenum, the price increase of several inputs was studied, which has not proportionally increased the price of the products.

PENA GOMEZ SEEKS REVOLUTIONARY PARTY PRESIDENCY

FL192344 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 14 Sep 84 pp 1, 10

[By R. Rodriguez Gomez]

[Excerpts] Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez reiterated last night his proposal of electing a unitary caucus within the Senate, recognized that a division in the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] would mean losing the 1986 elections, and announced his decision to win the presidency of the party at its next national convention, planned for January 1985.

Pena Gomez insisted on the necessity "of the PRD's two main factions, the Majluta followers and the Jorge Blanco followers, to negotiate an agreement which would allow the election of a new unitary caucus, in which both would be represented."

He added that "more than this distribution of positions, we understand that what the nation needs most is that PRD legislators sign an agreement which would allow unblocking the legislative process."

Pena Gomez said that "PRD members should understand that the internal fighting and the stringent IMF-imposed measures on Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco's Government have caused the party to lose its popularity, and that a division, on top of these present conditions, would cause us to lose the election."

Pena Gomez stated that "with the objective of putting myself at the forefront of this movement of renovation, I announce my intention to become PRD president at its next convention, and to compile lists of candidates at all party levels, of those who support the party leader, and of those men and women who follow the principles of democratic-socialism, administrative effectiveness, and a love for the poor."

MEXICO DECIDES TO LOWER OIL SHIPMENTS

FL191456 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 13 Sep 84 p 1

[By Jose Romero]

[Excerpt] According to reports leaked by reliable sources yesterday, Mexico has made known its decision to reduce the quota of petroleum it supplies to the Dominican Republic. According to the report, the measure would take effect next week. It is understood that Mexico has taken general measures regarding oil supplies to Central America and the Caribbean and that the 14,000 barrels the Dominican Republic receives each day will be reduced to 12,000. This represents a decrease of 720,000 barrels per year.

OECS DIRECTOR PROPOSES FORMAL OECS-OAS RELATIONS

FL141506 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] The director general of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States [OECS] is proposing a formal relationship between his group and the Organization of American States. He says he suggested the idea during a meeting in Washington, D.C., yesterday with the OAS secretary general. He said he believes the eastern Caribbean countries would benefit from technical assistance provided by the Organization of American States.

BAHAMASFNM OPPOSES GOVERNMENT STANCE ON GRENADA INVASION

FL172111 Bridgetown CANA in English 2200 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Nassau, Bahamas, Sep 16, CANA -- The opposition Free National Movement (FNM) here has taken issue with government and trade union spokesmen who termed the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada last October an "illegal aggression." The FNM was responding to remarks made by Deputy Prime Minister Arthur Hanna and president of the Airport, Airline and Allied Workers Union (AAAWU), Frank Carter, during the AAAWU's recent annual convention.

In a statement, the party said that the position taken by Hanna, Carter, and the government ignored some important facts in the Grenada affair. For one thing, the opposition party said, the Grenada Army "seized power in a bloody coup and without the consent of the Grenadian people. They murdered Prime Minister Maurice Bishop who had himself taken power in a bloodless coup. The only legal authority left in the country was Governor General Sir Paul Scoon, who approved of the intervention."

According to the party, "it is not true that all the rest of the world condemned the Americans. The six other island countries which together with Grenada form the eastern Caribbean states fully approved the invasion and, in fact, invited the Americans to join them in liberating the island from the... Marxists headed by Bernard Coard and Hudson Austin. They were also supported by Jamaica and Barbados."

The FNM added: "Furthermore, what should put to rest all the nonsensical talk about illegal aggression is the fact that the people of Grenada themselves welcomed their American deliverers."

BARBADOSADAMS, DELEGATION OFF TO CANADA, U.S. MEETINGS

FL172141 Bridgetown CANA in English 2250 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Sep 16, CANA -- Prime Minister Tom Adams left here today to attend the Commonwealth Finance Ministers Conference and the Joint World Bank-International Monetary Fund (IMF) meeting. The finance ministers will meet in Toronto, Canada, from tomorrow to Thursday and the World Bank-IMF talks are slated for Washington from September 22 to 27.

Adams was accompanied by Clyde Griffith, minister of state for planning and energy; Steve Emtage, director of finance and planning; Dr Courtney Blackman, governor of the Central Bank, and advisor to the governor, Winston Cox.

The Barbados delegation will be completed by Lester Whitehead, high commissioner to Canada; Luther Johnson, consul-general in Toronto; and Dr George Reid, executive director for the World Bank.

Following the finance meetings, Prime Minister Adams goes to London to deliver a lecture to the West India Committee on October 3.

DOMINICA

CHARLES TO ADDRESS COMMONWEALTH MEETING IN CANADA

FL172143 Bridgetown CANA in English 1721 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Sep 17, CANA -- Prime Minister Eugenia Charles will lead Dominica's two-member delegation to the Commonwealth finance ministers and the World Bank-International Monetary Fund (IMF) meetings in North America, it has been officially announced. A government statement said that at the IMF-World Bank meeting Dominica "is expected to present its case for a more appropriate financing policy towards Dominica and the Caribbean." It said that Miss Charles is expected to address the finance ministers meeting in Canada.

Miss Charles is being accompanied to the meetings by Financial Secretary Alick Lazare.

GRENADA

ENVOY EXPECTS NO UN OPPOSITION ON CREDENTIALS

FL141522 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Grenada's ambassador to the United States, Albert Xavier, says he does not expect opposition at the United Nations General Assembly when Grenada presents its credentials later this month. Ambassador Xavier said the head of Grenada's interim government, Nicholas Brathwaite, may attend the opening General Assembly session.

JAMAICA

MEASURES INTRODUCED TO RESTRAIN DOMESTIC CREDIT

FL172133 Bridgetown CANA in English 1857 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Sep 17, CANA -- The Jamaica Government is introducing more measures to cramp domestic credit in an apparent move to hold in the balance of payments and meet International Monetary Fund (IMF) targets at month-end. The new measures, which will place additional burdens on companies attempting to have access to the Central Bank's foreign exchange allocation and currency fixing auction as well as persons seeking hire-purchase, will come into effect September 20, Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Edward Seaga announced. For instance, companies attending the auction must prove they have paid their taxes.

The new measures follow a one per cent hike in interest rates and a four per cent increase in the liquid assets and cash reserve ratio of commercial banks, enforced by Seaga earlier in the month.

Jamaica has a 150 million dollar (U.S.) stand-by credit facility with the IMF. As part of the conditions for the package the local currency has been heavily devalued and in January the government announced a 12 per cent ceiling on credit expansion to the private sector or a rise of 200 (J) million dollars (1 Jca dollar; 24 cents U.S.). But according to Seaga excess credit has still built up in the system which has been used to finance bids to the Central Bank auction for foreign exchange to purchase imports.

Bids at the twice weekly auction averaged 3.8 million U.S. dollars in July, but in August and September had moved to over 6 million U.S. dollars, putting pressure on the exchange rate for the local dollar, Seaga said. "While the imports of non-essential goods are not too significant and excessive, amounts of raw materials, spare parts and equipment are being stocked up by the productive sector instead of being imported as foreign exchange availability dictates," the prime minister argued. The excess raw material, he said, was being used to produce consumer items for the local market rather than for export "and therefore do not earn the foreign exchange to cover the increased costs of the imports."

Additionally, Seaga noted, companies had been going to the Central Bank auction to seek hard currency for their imports, bypassing other facilities where lines of credit were available.

In the new clamp-down, Seaga said that all bids to the auction must be accompanied by a certificate from appropriate government agencies -- showing that PAYE (pay as you earn) deductions, company tax, education tax, and statutory contributions to the National Insurance, National Housing Trust, and the Human, Employment, and Resource Training (HART) funds have been made. This is in addition to an earlier requirement that bids had to be accompanied by a Jamaican dollar cheque equivalent to the foreign exchange being sought.

Another measure is that companies which normally use the Export Development Fund (EDF) for their foreign exchange to finance raw materials, but now wish access to the auction, will have first to acquire a certificate indicating they had made full use of the resources available under the EDF.

To restrain demand for consumer durables, Seaga has also instituted stiffer hire-purchase requirements. For locally produced appliances and furniture, the minimum down payment must be 35 per cent and with a maximum repayment period of two years. For imported products the minimum down payment will be 45 per cent and the repayment period also two years. Previously, down payment was mainly at 33 and 1/3 per cent, and sometimes lower, and repayment periods were up to 30 months.

Seaga said that it as to bring the "inordinate buildup in the demand for raw materials and capital goods mainly within the targets of the economic recovery programme."

Some analysts here say that of particular concern to the prime minister was meeting the IMF criteria at month-end. Last week, government announced that all the targets for June, the first quarterly test under the new programme, had been met, and that in several areas the economy had been operating better than scheduled. However, economic sources say that the government will be hard pressed to meet the September criteria.

"It seems clear that the government has been gearing for the September tests with the measures imposed earlier and those in store," Mark Ricketts of Security Brokers Limited said.

The new measure is also expected to bring sharp reactions from the business sector. Last week, the manufacturers association called on government to roll back the liquid assets and cash reserves ratio of commercial banks, saying that the further tightening of credit was hampering their sector. They charged that factories had been closed and more would follow if they could not have credit.

VAZ ATTACKS DEVELOPED NATIONS' PROTECTIONISM

FL131945 Bridgetown CANA in English 1640 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Sep 13 CANA — Jamaica's Industry and Commerce Minister Douglas Vaz has again attacked the "short-sighted and dangerous policy of protectionism" by developed countries, and warned against the possible collapse of the international economic system. Vaz was speaking to Bahamian Kiwanians in Nassau, where he is leading a Jamaica trade mission, the Jamaica Information Service reported. If careful reforms were not carried out, he said, there would be a collapse of the international economic system which would have disastrous consequences for democracy.

Speaking on the topic "Trends in the International Economy and Their Implications for South-South Trade;" he queried how the Latin American region could survive when in 1982, 66 per cent of its export earnings went to repay debts. In that very year, he said, merchandise exports fell by some 10 billion dollars.

Vaz was quoted as saying that inflows of capital to the region had declined dramatically, falling from a high of 30 billion dollars at the beginning of the 1980's to merely five billion dollars last year. Latin America was now a net capital exporter -- sending out more money than it was earning, the minister said.

Last year, Vaz revealed, the region paid out 30 billion dollars in interest and dividend payments alone. He quoted the executive secretary of the United Nations Commission for Latin America, Enrique Iglesias, as saying that "in terms of income per capita, Latin America last year regressed to its 1976 position."

Vaz said it was simply "economic foolishness" to talk about developing countries "pulling up themselves by their own bootstraps" when interdependence was an established fact. He said it was absurd for the Third World to be urged to structurally adjust their economies to put emphasis on exports while being faced with markets which are virtually closed.

"Democratic governments in the Third World, which would normally have an affinity to the northern democracies, must not feel they are betraying the side by pointing out the injustices in the system," he said.

He pointed out that the developed countries themselves were adversely affected by the international crisis. Using the United States as an example, he said that exports to this region in the last two years had dropped by 42 per cent and that 400,000 workers in that country had lost their jobs as a result. Vaz said U.S. exports of metals, machinery, and transport equipment had fallen by 56 per cent and construction equipment by 79 per cent. He said that U.S. exports to the region had, between 1978 and 1981, grown by more than 50 per cent faster than exports to any other region in the world.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

PRIME MINISTER-DESIGNATE FORMS NEW CABINET

FL717350 Hilversum International Service in English 1000 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] In the Netherlands Antilles, Prime Minister-designate Albert Claudius Wathey has managed to form a new cabinet, the last obstacle in the way of the formation of a new government. The question of the division of the gold and currency reserves of the Antilles was cleared on Sunday. Represented in the government coalition are the Aruban MEP [People's Electoral Movement] Party, the Union Party of Bonaire the [PNP] People's National Party of Curacao, and the DP [Democratic Party] of the Windward Islands.

Mrs Peters Named Prime Minister

FL191240 Hilversum International Service in English 1000 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] The Netherlands Antilles have a new cabinet. Prime Minister-designate Albert Claudius Wathey has given his final report to Governor Romer and has presented the agreement on policy objectives, which the parties involved already signed during the weekend.

In a surprise decision, the new prime minister is to be Mrs Maria Liberia Peters, of the Curacao Party, PNP [People's National Party]. Two years ago she served as minister of public health. It had been assumed in the Antilles that the finance minister, Gilberto de Paula, would be the new prime minister but he will stay on as finance minister instead.

The new government, which can count on the support of 15 out of the 22 seats in the Antillean Parliament, will probably be inaugurated today. The largest Antillean party, the Curacaoan Man [Movement for a New Antilles] Party of outgoing minister Dom Martina, will not take part in the government.

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

MITCHELL EXPRESSES CONCERN ABOUT FOREIGN DEBT

FL142240 Bridgetown CANA in English 2158 GMT 14 Sep 84

[By Michael Findlay]

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, Sept 14, CANA -- Prime Minister James Mitchell has expressed concern at the capacity of St Vincent and the Grenadines to service its 65.8 million dollar (one E.C. dollar; 37 cents U.S.) external debt. He, nonetheless, said at a news conference here that the external debt compared favourably with that of other Caribbean countries and the rest of the world.

But Mitchell, who took office just under two months ago, said his government would have to address its mind very seriously to servicing the 189.9 million dollar national debt which it inherited. Debt service charges have been projected at between seven and nine million dollars annually up to 1988-89.

"I think it is important that in spite of these figures," Mitchell said, we continue to find money on concessional terms from outside the country to continue and promote the development of the country. I do not think that simply because we are in this kind of debt we should terminate our borrowing on concessional terms which we may be able to get from outside of this country.

Mitchell said that 54 per cent of the external debt (which is now 27 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP) compared with 15 per cent in 1979), had been allocated to the productive sector, 26 per cent to infrastructure investment, and 20 per cent to social development and services. He said detailed plans to cope with the current situation would be outlined in the annual budget to be presented to parliament next month.

Mitchell said the previous administration headed by Milton Cato had contracted internal and external debts totalling 189.9 million dollars, 154.1 million dollars or 81 per cent of which had been disbursed, according to the interim report of the Committee on Public Financing and Debt appointed by government last month to assess and evaluate the state of the country's economy.

He said the internal debt was 72.7 million dollars, with 15.5 million dollars owed to the St Kitts-based East Caribbean Central Bank. More than 51 million dollars of the internal debt was outstanding to the country's commercial banking system including the state-run National Commercial Bank, Mitchell said.

The prime minister said bonds and treasury bills amounted to 12.1 million dollars, while the balance of 9.3 million dollars was mainly obligations to the private sector.

He expressed deep concern that 61 million dollars or 84 per cent of the country's internal debt matured within one month. This included 51.3 million dollars in overdrafts and demand loans at commercial banks and 9.8 million dollars in short-term loans to the private sector. Mitchell said 53.3 million dollars or 81 per cent of the external debt had maturity dates in excess of 10 years.

MITCHELL, DELEGATION OFF TO CANADA, U.S.

FL172138 Bridgetown CANA in English 2244 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, Sep 15, CANA — A four-member St Vincent and the Grenadines Government delegation, headed by Prime Minister James Mitchell, left here today to attend a meeting of Commonwealth finance ministers in Toronto next week. The team will travel to Washington afterwards to attend the annual meeting of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Mitchell, the Caribbean's newest prime minister, said he had been designated by Commonwealth Caribbean governments to address the World Bank meeting on their behalf. He said he will be seeking to have the World Bank and the IMF consider the need to formulate special criteria for dealing with the under-developed countries in the Third World whose economies were far less vibrant than the developed countries.

COMMITTEE TO STUDY CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

FL181354 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] A committee has been named in St Vincent to explore constitutional and legal reforms. The five-member committee includes a former governor of St Vincent and the Grenadines, two practicing lawyers, a labor leader, and a retired civil servant.

Prime Minister James Mitchell is asking the committee to seek ways to make the Constitution reflect what he sees as the needs and aspirations of the people of St Vincent. He has suggested that the Constitutions of other nations such as France, West Germany, and the United States might serve as models for the committee's work.

Mr Mitchell also says that all organizations in the country would be free to submit ideas for consideration. The committee is also looking to establish an integrity commission to oversee the financial activities of members of parliament and it will decide if any other government officials will be subject to such a commission.

ECUADOR

FINANCE MINISTER ON CREDIT PROGRAM, FOREIGN DEBT

PA200402 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Ecuador's foreign debt will have doubled by the end of the current government according to figures released today by Finance Minister Francisco Swett. The finance minister said that the credit program for the current government's 4-year term includes the following: \$4.1 billion from international organizations such as AID, the World Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank; \$150 million from the IMF; and \$2.35 billion from foreign banks, totaling \$6.6 billion to be contracted as credits.

When the current foreign debt totaling approximately \$7 billion is added to this figure, this means that in 1988 the debt will be close to \$14 billion. Swett said that this indebtedness is justified because the government is planning to use this money for investments and development projects.

CARGO PLANE CRASHES IN QUITO; 50 KILLED

PA191545 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Excerpt] A DC-8 plane of Aeroservicios Ecuatorianos national cargo company which came from Miami and whose final destination was Guayaquil crashed following a stopover in Quito at 1105 yesterday. The plane was unable to take off near the norther sector of Mariscal Sucre Airport. The plane, out of control, skidded along the ground for approximately 200 meters into a pasture and then crashed into a housing area. At least 50 people were killed and 10 houses were destroyed as a result of this tragedy.

GUYANACUBA TO HELP ESTABLISH UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL

FL182050 Bridgetown CANA in English 1511 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sept 18, CANA -- Cuba is to assist the Forbes Burnham government in the establishment of a medical school at the University of Guyana, it was officially announced here last night. This was one of the decisions taken during the recent four-day visit to Havana by the Guyanese president, Forbes Burnham, to firm up arrangements for several projects in the Guyana-Cuba cooperation pipeline.

"Cuba will assist in the completion of a health sciences faculty building at the University of Guyana and will provide some personnel to staff a medical school to be opened at the university next year," a government statement said.

Burnham returned home on Sunday after visiting cattle ranches and scientific research institutes in Cuba. He also held discussions with President Fidel Castro on bilateral relations as well as on urgent international political and economic issues, according to the government here. "Inter-party talks were also held between the Communist Party of Cuba and the People's National Congress (PNC) during Burnham's visit," the statement said.

A government official told CANA that the talks on bilateral relations focused on economic cooperation between the two countries and several joint projects which are due to come on stream shortly. "Arrangements for these projects, which cover such areas as legume cultivation and poultry rearing, were also discussed during the visit," the official said.